

EA-87-02

CAZON
EAB
-H26

3 1761 1165223846



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 204

DATE: Wednesday, May 23, 1990

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN, Chairman

E. MARTEL, Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810

FARR
&
ASSOCIATES
REPORTING INC.

(416) 482-3277

2300 Yonge St., Suite 709, Toronto, Canada M4P 1E4



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761116523846>

HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Hearing held at the Red Dog Inn, 200 Stewart
Street, Fort Frances, Ontario, on Wednesday,
May 23rd, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 204

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

(i)

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. K. MURPHY)	RESOURCES
MS. Y. HERSCHER)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. B. HARVIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRIES
MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
MR. H. TURKSTRA	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. E. HANNA)	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
DR. T. QUINNEY)	ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MS. N. KLEER)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MR. J.F. CASTRILLI)	
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. P. SANFORD)	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA
MS. L. NICHOLLS)	LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS
MR. D. WOOD)	POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. D. MacDONALD	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.
MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. R. EDWARDS)	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST
MR. B. McKERCHER)	OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)	RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL)	GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	
MR. J. EBBS	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING	VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MS. S.V. BAIR-MUIRHEAD)	
MR. R. REILLY	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. H. GRAHAM	CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC	MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES	ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI	BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

(iii)

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF
SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS

MR. M.O. EDWARDS

FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

MR. P.D. MCCUTCHEON

GEORGE NIXON

MR. C. BRUNETTA

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

<u>Speakers:</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>BRUNO SEPPALA</u> , Sworn	36228
<u>DICK LYONS</u> , Sworn	36258
<u>JOHN STEINKE</u> , Sworn	36264
<u>VIC ALVERTS</u> , Sworn	36279
<u>FLORENCE BUFFINGTON</u> , Sworn	36300
<u>DAVE JORGENSEN</u> , Sworn	36312
<u>GREG HLADY</u> , Sworn	36330
<u>DON START</u> , Sworn	36387
<u>MR. QUINCE</u>	36389

(v)

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1165	Written submission by Mr. B.E. Seppala.	36257
1166	Affidavit of Service of John Dadds.	36293
1167	Affidavit of Service of Tracy Tieman.	36293
1168	Written transcript of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's speech referred to above.	36347

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, ladies and
3 gentlemen. Please be seated.

4 Welcome to the first meeting of the
5 Timber Management Hearing in Fort Frances. Thank you
6 very much for meeting with us today. It's not easy to
7 come in out of that bright May sunshine. I am going to
8 take a few minutes to fill you in on who we are and
9 what we are doing here.

10 My colleague, Elie Martel, generally
11 needs no introduction anywhere we go in Ontario. Mr.
12 Martel was a strong representative of northern
13 interests in the Ontario Legislature for 20 years and
14 the Board is very fortunate to have his participation
15 in this hearing. My name is Anne Koven and I chair the
16 Timber Management Hearing.

17 We are assisted in our work by Michele
18 Devaul who is our hearing liaison officer, Michele is
19 standing with the black jacket by the door, and Trudy
20 Taylor who is standing in the back. Trudy, would you
21 stand up, please. If you have any questions after the
22 session about the Environmental Assessment Board and
23 the environmental assessment process, please introduce
24 yourself to Michele or Trudy and they can help you out.

25 Mr. Martel and I are two members of the

1 11 or 12 members of the Environmental Assessment Board.
2 We are appointed by the Ontario government, members are
3 appointed across the province by the Ontario government
4 for terms of usually three years. While the two of us
5 are conducting the Timber Management Hearing, our
6 colleagues are busy doing other hearings. You might
7 read about some of the work they do on the Ontario
8 Waste Management Corporation issue, the Hydro
9 Demand/Supply Plan Hearing that is coming up, and
10 landfill applications.

11 What is it that we do, exactly? Well,
12 our job is to listen to the evidence. We have been
13 listening for two years now, in Thunder Bay primarily.
14 This amounts to over 200 days of hearing time and
15 over -- I think around 40,000 pages of transcripts. We
16 are also going to be conducting meetings like this in
17 14 communities around Ontario.

18 When we listen to the evidence for the
19 reason of making a decision about this application;
20 that is, the application by the Ministry of Natural
21 Resources for timber management planning in Ontario, we
22 are guided by the Environmental Assessment Act which
23 essentially tells us what we have to do when we make
24 this decision. In effect, what we are doing is we are
25 listening to all the evidence and we are considering

1 all the potential environmental aspects of what this
2 application will mean to everyone. That also includes
3 the social and economic aspects because the environment
4 is defined very, very broadly in the Act.

5 At the end of hearing all the evidence we
6 will make a decision about whether or not to approve
7 this application. If we should make a decision to
8 approve it, we would likely attach conditions to our
9 approval, so that the application would be carried out
10 under a certain set of circumstances.

11 We are dealing with a complicated process
12 here. At a meeting like this one that we had in Dryden
13 last fall we recall a woman who got up, stood up in the
14 audience and said: All this timber management
15 environmental stuff is about as clear as mud to me.
16 And Mr. Martel and I had to agree with that
17 observation, it's a very, very complicated process and
18 we admire people who come to these meetings with us.
19 It's very difficult to stand up in a room like this and
20 talk to us, and we hope that today you won't be
21 confused or you won't be uncertain about what any of
22 these procedures are. We certainly don't want that to
23 happen.

24 I know that when I have been a member of
25 an audience like you are today I've had two thoughts in

1 mind. When I was facing a committee or a board I would
2 think to myself: Well, they are going to listen
3 politely to me and then they are going to go home and
4 not give another thought to what I've said. That won't
5 happen at this hearing. Mr. Martel and I listen to
6 everything that's being said, we discuss all the
7 evidence, and you will see that reflected in our
8 decision.

9 A second thought that I used to have in
10 these kinds of situations was: Well, it's a waste of
11 time because they've probably made up their mind
12 already. Again, that's not the case, we haven't made
13 any decisions about this application and we won't until
14 we've heard all the evidence about it. So you are
15 certainly not wasting your time here today telling us
16 what you think about it.

17 We keep the rules as simple as we can
18 and there are just a couple of them that I will go over
19 pretty quickly.

20 We're going to call first on people who
21 contacted us after we put our newspaper advertisement
22 in, and I think we have today four people who have told
23 us they wish to make a presentation, we're going to
24 call on them first. Following that we will be calling
25 on anybody else in the audience who wants to say

1 something.

2 Before you make your presentation we will
3 ask you to approach us at the table and be sworn in.
4 Anyone in the audience is free to ask any questions --
5 no, Mr. Martel has reminded me, you don't have to be
6 sworn in. Normally we ask for that. If you are
7 comfortable doing it, please approach the table and, if
8 you're not, you don't have to. Anyone in the audience
9 is free to ask questions about what anybody else is
10 saying.

11 Also, there are some full-time parties
12 who appear before us regularly at the hearing and I see
13 that some of them are here, so why don't I introduce
14 these people to you in the event that they ask any
15 questions you are going to know whose interest they
16 represent.

17 Why don't we start with you, Mr. Freidin.

18 MR. FREIDIN: Yes.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Vic Freidin represents
20 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ms. Catharine
21 Blastorah works with Mr. Freidin; Dr. Terry Quinney and
22 Mr. Ed Hanna are with the Ontario Federation of Anglers
23 & Hunters; Mr. Paul Cassidy is with the Ontario Forest
24 Industries Association and the Ontario Lumber
25 Manufacturers Association; Ms. Betsy Harvie is with the

1 Ministry of the Environment; and we also have a
2 representative from Forests for Tomorrow, Mr. Peter
3 Davidson. Peter, could you stand up, please.

4 These are people who are familiar to the
5 Board because they always attend hearings and they ask
6 questions of the witnesses and they have presented
7 their own evidence in some cases.

8 Mr. Martel and I might also ask a few
9 questions after you have told us what you want to. We
10 will be asking questions to make sure that we clearly
11 understand what you are telling us.

12 If you have a written presentation, we
13 will likely give it an exhibit number so we can keep it
14 straight for our books, but everything that is said
15 today is being written down. There's a written
16 transcript on all this information, and our court
17 reporters are Beverley Dillabough and Marilyn
18 Callaghan.

19 Copies of the transcripts of all our
20 hearings are available in Fort Frances. I think they
21 are at the Ministry of Natural Resources Office in Fort
22 Frances --

23 MR. TAYLOR: Public library.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, the public
25 library in Fort Frances. Any time you want to see what

1 is going on in the hearing, you can go and take a look
2 at them.

3 Why don't we get started now with the
4 presentations. And the first person who will be giving
5 us a presentation is Mr. Bruno Seppala.

6 Mr. Seppala, am I pronouncing your name
7 correctly, sir?

8 MR. SEPPALA: Yes, close enough.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

10 MR. SEPPALA: It's Finnish and Seppala is
11 the correct Finnish pronunciation, but you're doing an
12 Anglosized version, it's all very good.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Seppala.
14 Would you like to be sworn in?

15 MR. SEPPALA: Incidentally the closest
16 translation is Smith.

17 MADAM CHAIR: That would be too
18 confusing.

19 BRUNO SEPPALA, Sworn

20 MR. SEPPALA: Fire away?

21 MADAM CHAIR: Please, Mr. Seppala.

22 MR. SEPPALA: Well, Madam Chair, before I
23 get started here I better get my paraphernalia out so I
24 am sure to survive this ordeal or this session, I
25 guess, my inhaler, my cough drops and my

1 nitroglycerine.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like some strong
3 coffee too?

4 MR. SEPPALA: I haven't had to use these
5 since 1985 other than to test them to see if they were
6 still good, so don't worry about that.

7 My name is Bruno Seppala and I am a
8 retired professional forester since June, 1986. Now,
9 what I was going to do, Madam Chair, was follow this
10 pretty well what I've written. I don't know if that
11 meets with your approval or not, you may or may not
12 have read it, but that's the only way I think I can
13 keep on track and not run all over the reservation, so
14 to speak.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Please do that, Mr.
16 Seppala.

17 MR. SEPPALA: Thank you.

18 Well, my submission is anecdotal, I have
19 no witnesses, no tables of statistics and no charts. I
20 generally support the MNR in its efforts in principle,
21 not necessarily in process.

22 Like U.S. President Harry S. Truman in an
23 oral biography plain speaking had this to say, in part:
24 "There is nothing new in the world
25 excepting the history you do not know;

1 there is nothing new in human nature, the
2 only thing that changes are the names
3 that we give things."

4 This submission is history, it's my
5 history and in that respect it's subjective. I hope I
6 can be objective and, more so, I'm hopeful that I can
7 help the Board in its deliberations with what I have to
8 say.

9 I was born and raised in Sudbury,
10 Ontario, graduated from the mining course in the
11 Sudbury Mining and Technical School as it was known
12 then. Thereafter I worked at various jobs including
13 the International Nickel copper refinery at Copper
14 Cliff. I joined the army and then near the tail end of
15 World War II and on cessation of hostilities enrolled
16 in the University of New Brunswick and graduated with a
17 forestry degree in 1948.

18 In addition to my timber cruising
19 experience undergraduate summer jobs with K.V.P. (now
20 Eddy Forest Products) near Gogama and the A.C.R (Algoma
21 Central and Hudson Bay Railroad) north of Sault Ste.
22 Marie, my steady on-the-job training began with the
23 Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited
24 following graduation. The O&M as it was called then is
25 now Boise Cascade Canada.

1 The first eight years were in the woods,
2 the next eight in and out of the woods. My Ontario
3 forestry experience therefore relates primarily to what
4 are now Boise Cascade's forest management agreement
5 areas and adjacent areas.

6 In 1974, having made the decision to
7 leave the company, I responded to a call to join
8 Manitoba Northern Affairs working out of Thompson,
9 Manitoba. There I managed and directed construction
10 and maintenance of winter roads, airports, basic water
11 systems serving the people in remote Manitoba
12 communities. At the peak we had some 1,000 miles of
13 winter roads, over 30 airports at various stages of
14 planning and construction, and about a dozen basic
15 water systems under construction.

16 In nearly four years in working out of
17 Thompson I had an excellent opportunity to work with
18 northerners which was a different experience. I also
19 had a rare opportunity to see that part of the Boreal
20 Forest extending from an east-west line through Pine
21 Falls north to the Northern Transition Zone for that
22 area between the Ontario and Saskatchewan borders.

23 Following the change in government I was
24 invited to get back into forestry and to move to
25 Winnipeg. I did so in 1978 to work on forest industry

1 relations and development. After a departmental
2 reorganization I also took on timber management
3 responsibility as well.

4 Since retirement in 1986 I moved back to
5 Fort Frances, did some selective consulting work, made
6 a self-initiated forestry study trip to Finland, became
7 involved in these hearings and completed the first
8 semester of The Environmental Assessment Certificate
9 course at Lakehead University. In the meantime my wife
10 has been on my case and I hope she gets off it soon.
11 She says, "I thought you retired to spend some time
12 with me", and it hasn't turned out quite that way yet,
13 according to her.

14 Some recollections: While my forestry
15 training started in 1945, my forest experience goes
16 back as far as I can remember when my Dad first took me
17 out on my cross-country skis when I was no more than
18 six. This was around some of that devastated Sudbury
19 landscape. I often recall my mother saying she wished
20 someone would paint those black rocks green.

21 I climbed the old Murray Mine fire tower
22 when I was not more than 12. That was my first
23 overhead view of many lakes and with it the realization
24 there was greenery beyond that devastated landscape.

25 During the 30s Depression I helped my

1 father gather downed but dry and sometimes fire
2 charred chicots for fuel. I observed stumps on those
3 bare black rocks with almost complete root systems
4 exposed where previously at least a foot of soil had
5 been present. Some years later during a metallurgy
6 part of mining course lecture I put together a
7 quadruple "whammy" which resulted in that devastation:

8 First, there was harvesting of timber for
9 ore roasting and for mine timber. At that time there
10 was open bed roasting - roasting means nothing - and of
11 course that spewed the vegetatively lethal sulphur
12 dioxide fumes all over the countryside killing the
13 vegetation and acidifying the soil. Wild fire added to
14 the destruction. Finally rain eroded the soil and left
15 the exposed stumps.

16 Last summer I paid a visit to Sudbury and
17 I was pleased to note that that devastated country was
18 greening up - doses of lime and planting were bearing
19 results - planting trees - and I guess they had a film
20 "rye on the rocks", they call it, which also assisted.

21 I have seen serious soil erosion in
22 Manitoba on those light soiled areas completely cleared
23 for farming with no shelterbelt or stubble protection.
24 In fact just last month we visited Winnipeg going
25 through the U.S. across the border at Warroad and I

1 guess we weren't a mile into Manitoba and the topsoil
2 was blowing off the field -- adjacent field and the
3 ditch was half full of it. I recall often going south
4 from Winnipeg with my daughter to go skiing in the
5 wintertime and even then the topsoil was blowing off
6 those rich farmlands.

7 With regard to soil erosion resulting
8 from timber harvesting in this region, I have seen
9 virtually none on cut-over areas. I have noted some
10 ditch erosion along roads, but most I would not
11 consider serious.

12 I would judge that major soil erosion
13 results from successive multiple impacts, timber
14 harvesting alone does not. Unfortunately statements to
15 or similar to as appeared in the Free Press January the
16 19th this year, quote:

17 "Repap has the capacity to turn most
18 of Manitoba's trees into pulp and its
19 landscape into bald rock outcrop."

20 Repap incidentally was the corporation
21 that acquired the demand for a pulp and paper mill at
22 The Pas, Manitoba.

23 Those kinds of statements are read,
24 repeated often and soon the general public believes
25 that timber harvesting actually does turn landscape

1 into bare rock. As a result priorities get all mixed
2 up, wrong political decisions are made and efforts
3 misdirected with far-reaching consequences; the rich
4 agricultural soil keeps blowing away and the forest
5 industry is severely curtailed.

6 I made my first major canoe trip as an
7 early teenager. The destination then was the existing
8 Silver Peak fire tower on the east end of the LaCloche
9 Mountains and that is now included in Killarney
10 Provincial Park. Georgian Bay was clearly visible to
11 the south and to the west we could even make out the
12 Copper Cliff stacks intermittently and that was a
13 distance of 40 miles.

14 We also saw what I still consider the
15 major threat along with insects and disease, several
16 out-of-control forest fires. With regard to fire, my
17 predecessor woods production manager, now deceased,
18 suggested to me: "Keep fire out and your forests will
19 be okay".

20 It is extremely important to put your
21 dollars up front and attack fires when they break out
22 and extinguish them before they get out of control and
23 millions are lost and those losses are just tremendous
24 and dollar-wise they seem to be always understated.

25 I recall the old Department of Lands and

1 Forests and yellow poster with black lettering on them:
2 "Forest fires finish fishing". I suggest that much
3 more than fishing is finished with major fires. The
4 forest - and I think maybe we have a tendency to forget
5 this - forests are a living entity. There is no better
6 way in my opinion or one of the best ways at least to
7 get to know the physical forest than what timber
8 cruising offers. Four miles of sample strip day after
9 day run straight across the grain of the country,
10 through all ages and different forest stands, soon
11 impresses upon you that forests are born and they live
12 and they die as we all do.

13 The once mighty monarchs of a broken down
14 overmature stand, a mess of broken tree trunks hung on
15 weakened stumps all partially overgrown in a tangled
16 jungle of hazel bush, vines and other shrubbery is not
17 a pretty site and is almost an impenetrable barrier or
18 either man or beast. Devoid of natural regeneration, a
19 new forest will be a long time coming. It is far
20 better in my view to intervene early, give Mother
21 Nature a hand and reap all the benefits that accrue
22 from healthy forests.

23 Classical forestry assists nature in
24 doing its thing, at least that is the way I was taught
25 and I think it still holds. We ought to match our use

1 of it to Nature's natural or the forest natural
2 development as well. Nurture it when it's young, keep
3 it healthy and play in it and do others things during
4 middle age that you can do, and harvest it when it's
5 mature and then you can start all over again. This, in
6 my view, is integrated use; however, not all activities
7 are going to be ongoing at the same time on the same
8 acre.

9 With respect to Royal Commissions. In
10 our system of government when something is perceived to
11 be wrong we appoint Royal Commissions, have studies,
12 perform audits and hold hearings such as this.

13 When I began full time in the forest
14 industry in 1948 the industry was responding to the
15 1947 report of the Ontario Royal Commission on
16 Forestry. A year and a month after his appointment as
17 Commissioner, Major General Howard Kennedy, the
18 Commissioner, tabled his report May the 12th, 1947.
19 There were about 110 recommendations in it and some 70
20 of them that I am aware have been implemented.

21 The point here is that there's a response
22 to these kind of inquiries and doubtless there will be
23 in this one as well over time.

24 Kennedy identified waste in high stumps,
25 large diameter tops left in slash as well as whole

1 trees left. Cut inspections were instituted and we
2 foresters, in addition to other tasks, measured stump
3 heights, tops and counted merchantable trees left. It
4 was effective and soon we didn't have to do them any
5 longer.

6 I was indeed appalled when I had an
7 opportunity to visit the northwest U.S. high lead
8 logging operations in the mountains, and this was a few
9 years ago. The loader/operator was firing these trees
10 back down the mountainside instead of loading them on
11 the truck. When I asked why I was advised that they
12 were too small and every one of those trees that they
13 were discarding were certainly larger than the average
14 that we were harvesting here and, in most cases, much
15 larger than the largest ones that we harvested. There
16 was criticism there about waste and, unfortunately, we
17 get tarred with the same brush.

18 The main thrust of the Kennedy work was
19 to solve the problem of sawlog sized material being
20 ground to pulp while sawmills starved for sawlogs.

21 Capital intensive pulp and paper
22 companies, in order to protect their investments, tied
23 up timber limits with sufficient growth capability to
24 match mill consumption on a sustained basis. Sawmills
25 with limited capital couldn't do so, most of them were

1 operating on a shoestring. There was a mismatch of
2 timber allocations.

3 Kennedy's proposal was to scrap the
4 limits and set up several "Forest Operating Companies"
5 on 12 or 13 sustained yield area divisions covering
6 roughly the area of this hearing.

7 Each interested party would become a
8 shareholder and acquire timber volumes related to
9 shares held. His proposal didn't wash. Some pulp and
10 paper companies got into sawmilling themselves, others
11 got in and out, and others worked out trading sawlogs
12 for pulpwood and chips, and that situation still
13 prevails today.

14 With respect to sustained yield and
15 development. Sustained yield has been a catchword with
16 foresters since day one. Kennedy noted that some
17 dubbed foresters as dreamers but, nevertheless, he
18 stated, in part:

19 "The principle of sustained yield must
20 ever apply."

21 The catchword today is sustained
22 development and everybody is getting on the bandwagon.
23 In President Truman's words:

24 "...the only thing that changes are the
25 names we give things."

1 It might be appropriate, while on
2 sustained yield, to talk about my first ever trip to
3 visit Finland in 1988. I was struck by the cover of an
4 industry published pamphlet. Large green letters
5 spelled out the words:

6 "Terve Metsa"

7 Terve Maa".

8 I don't know if I have got to spell that
9 out for the secretaries or the reporters.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't you do that, Mr.
11 Seppala.

12 MR. SEPPALA: Okay. It's T-e-r-v-e
13 M-e-t-s-a, T-e-r-v-e M-a-a. Literally translated those
14 words mean healthy forest, healthy land. Okay, what
15 does it mean?

16 In practice, quoting Dr. Sven Erik
17 Appelroth of the Finnish Forest Research Institute,
18 they have had forest law in Finland since 1884 that
19 simply states forests must not be devastated. To spell
20 that out, it means that a hundred per cent of the
21 cut-over and burnt areas have to be promptly
22 regenerated and that even a minimum volume of the most
23 valuable raw stock has to be left after commercial
24 thinnings in order to sufficiently utilize the
25 productive capacity of the site.

1 Finnish forests are now reportedly
2 threatened not by harvesting everywhere, including
3 parks, along highways and along shorelines, by
4 selection systems, by shelterwood systems and by
5 clearcut systems, but rather by acid rain that has been
6 exported by other countries.

7 Having said that, I must hark back to
8 1945/46 to the words of the late Professor Barney
9 Fleiger during one of his lectures addressing advocacy
10 of European forestry systems to Canada. He said words
11 to the effect that:

12 "They have had their backs to the wall
13 for a hundred years and had to adopt
14 intensive forestry measures. When we get
15 into that situation we will do likewise."

16 We are approaching a "backs to the wall
17 situation" right now, but we are also intensifying our
18 efforts and have been for some time now.

19 With respect to the company here, and I
20 am talking about what is now Boise Cascade, enlightened
21 forest managers in responding to Kennedy's sustained
22 yield proposals, divided each timber concession, that's
23 an FMA now, into smaller camp management units. The
24 smaller units were the better managed forests and were
25 targeted for sustained harvesting of each where

1 possible. Camps were to be centrally located on units
2 and units were sized according to the distance men
3 could walk to work.

4 However, as the road networks developed
5 men were bussed to work, productivity increased,
6 combining camp management units became necessary to
7 generate sufficient allowable cut for economic
8 viability.

9 The FMA or the Crown management unit now
10 is the basis of control. Recently, the Rainy River and
11 Rainy Lake Crown management units were combined into
12 one unit called the Fort Frances Crown Management Unit.
13 I would caution against such moves because of the
14 coming need for intensive forest management in the
15 future.

16 Large units auger against intensive
17 management in my view. The size -- it moves the
18 decision-makers further from the forest and out of
19 touch. The size of a management unit is a key issue
20 and needs to be carefully considered for forest
21 management.

22 I was very curious how those cut-overs
23 areas in the late 40s and 50s that I was involved with
24 were doing. A year ago last November I had the
25 opportunity to fly over those cut-over areas in this

1 district. Leaves were off the hardwoods and there was
2 enough snow on the ground just to show up the
3 evergreens. Quite frankly, I was comfortable with what
4 I saw.

5 Last fall I also walked through some of
6 those areas that I cruised in the period 1948 to '50
7 that were clearcut and abandoned, over which I had
8 serious doubts that they would regenerate
9 satisfactorily. The original stands were pure jack
10 pine or jack pine and black spruce mix on a fairly
11 extensive sandy outwash plain. I found the jack pine
12 had regenerated extremely well along the bulldozed
13 roads and landings and wherever else the soil had been
14 disturbed exposing the mineral soil.

15 Away from these disturbed areas, the
16 poplar had moved in as a pioneering species and there
17 was a healthy understorey of spruce. The dominant
18 trees were 40 to 50 feet tall. The tree species was --
19 the species distribution, however, was different when
20 compared to pre-harvest. In my view, the forest
21 environment had not been unfavourably impacted and
22 that's a judgmental comment.

23 With respect to regulation of harvest
24 volume. When I left the company in 1974 we were using
25 area and volume regulation. As to productivity, we

1 knew the existing forest could yield a conifer harvest
2 of about 1,500 cords per acre. I am a cords man, I get
3 all loused up when we start talking metres and hectares
4 and I don't know what I am at at all because I can't
5 visualize those numbers as I can cords and acres.

6 But in any event, that's what we were --
7 that's what we figured the yield was, 1,500 cords per
8 acre per year. Kennedy had recommended 10 cunits - a
9 cunit is 100 cubic feet or 1,200ths of a cord - until a
10 better figure was available.

11 Area regulation unlinked to volume leaves
12 me with a nervous kind of a feeling about the future
13 particularly when you are in a position to provide
14 mill -- or wood to a mill that's cranking paper out the
15 other end to the beat of 60, so you want to make sure
16 you have got enough wood out there.

17 To track the status of the forest we
18 began in 1959 what was called a continuous forest
19 inventory. The basis was permanent sample plots
20 systematically distributed on each concession. We
21 began doing one concession per year. The number of
22 trees on each seven acre plot were each measured and
23 then were to be remeasured at five-year intervals and
24 their status recorded. Plots falling within areas
25 harvested later were re-established immediately and the

1 data collection continued. The thinking of management
2 then was that the CFI was a practical system to take
3 "the pulse of the forest" on a continuing basis.

4 While the inventory per se was not later
5 acceptable to the MNR for their inventory purposes,
6 this kind of ongoing remeasurement should provided some
7 excellent information on forest dynamics in both a
8 quantitative and qualitative way.

9 One should really know what is going on
10 out there. Remeasurement at five-year intervals or
11 some such period should set off the alarm bells if
12 things are going wrong. Similarly, one could ascertain
13 the losses through natural mortality and ascertain the
14 validity of harvesting this volume that would be lost.

15 In Finland - that should read 30 per cent
16 not 25 per cent if you are following this the text - in
17 Finland 30 per cent of the volume harvested comes from
18 commercial thinning and increases the yield by
19 one-third, not 30 per cent, compared to a one time
20 harvest at maturity.

21 Here in Ontario, wood supply is
22 tightening up, demand is increasing and the need to
23 increase yield is coming up. Commercial thinnings will
24 have to be considered seriously in the future, not only
25 for increased yield but for other environmental

1 considerations.

2 Present managers are vacillating on
3 carrying on this CFI system. If they stop, I am
4 unaware how they will provide answers on an ongoing
5 basis for the old forest as well as the new.

6 With regard to harvest control, there
7 have been some tightening up and with it comes
8 additional red tape. When I first set out in 1948, the
9 camp foreman had a map with a red circle on it and that
10 was his cutting area for that particular year. I am
11 sure it covered sufficient area for several years.
12 This changed rapidly with exact stands to be harvested
13 outlined on cutting area maps with tighter control,
14 more paper generated to the point where the responsible
15 foresters today I expect are almost buried in paper and
16 visits to the forests are decreasing.

17 This is a situation that needs
18 correction. The paper mountain needs to be diminished
19 substantially and the bureaucratic maze reduced. I
20 hope the Board in its deliberations will alleviate this
21 situation and not add to it.

22 I think, too, that any of these perceived
23 problems ought to be extended as far in the future as
24 you can so that it is not an 11th hour problem when you
25 are ready to cut a cord of wood; in other words, if you

1 can work these things out during the 15th and the 20th
2 year of a 20-year plan you would be much better off.

3 With respect to funding forest
4 management, the dollars to fund forestry work are more
5 amply generated by the forestry industry, and all the
6 forms are more than ample, generated by the forest
7 industries in all the forms of tax dollars it
8 contributes.

9 I base this on the then forestry
10 consultant, Les Reed's - he is now with UBC - study
11 presented at the annual meeting of the woodlands
12 section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association a
13 few years ago. The dollars are there, but it is a
14 matter of priorities of successive governments where
15 dollars go. Private corporations are no different.
16 Governments are motivated by votes, private
17 corporations by shareholders' profits.

18 While there are exceptions,
19 considerations are short term and result in
20 start-and-stop forestry programs that do not match the
21 long-term requirements of forest management.

22 In Finland, the private woodlot owner,
23 and they own about 60 per cent of the forest, is
24 obliged to establish a special bank account to ensure
25 required forestry work is done. If the owner doesn't,

1 the state declares a moratorium on the owners forestry
2 activity and uses the special account to do the
3 necessary forest work. The moratorium is not lifted
4 until the situation is corrected.

5 While in Manitoba I was involved with
6 both the Abitibi-Price and the Repap timber supply
7 agreements.

8 The funding mechanisms for forestry work
9 in those agreements are worthwhile considering by
10 others. With respect to the forest management, the
11 initial Abitibi agreement indentified a stumpage charge
12 per cord produced and also it was called a forest
13 renewal charge per cord produced. Both charges were
14 indexed to the sale of price of the product produced
15 and adjusted at five-year intervals.

16 The forest renewal charge generated a
17 cumulative forest renewal fund targeted to pay Abitibi
18 for such work done by Abitibi on behalf of Manitoba.
19 The problem was that all the dollars went into general
20 revenue and each year there was a battle to get
21 government to release the funds as per the agreement.

22 The Repap agreement is similar; however,
23 the renewal charge dollars generated are deposited by
24 the company to a forest renewal and stand management
25 trust fund maintained by the company. Repap then makes

1 withdrawals as required to pay for forest renewal and
2 stand management practices that it carries out.

3 The amount per cubic metre initially was
4 an estimate by the parties of the dollars required to
5 do the job. The rate per cubic metre was to be
6 adjusted annually for the first five years to do the
7 job and at five-year intervals thereafter. There was
8 also a five-year forest products price indexing
9 adjustment as well. If regeneration surveys indicated
10 a non-acceptable situation in seven years, the company
11 is obliged to fix it at its expense.

12 I understand, too, that the Abitibi
13 agreement is going to be changed to the trust fund
14 system also but I am uncertain where that's at.

15 A few concluding remarks. There are but
16 three root problems in the world: over-population,
17 political stupidity and we have got one going right now
18 with the Meech Lake accord, and wasteful misuse of our
19 finite renewable resource. We are here dealing with
20 the latter and specifically wood harvesting. Wood is
21 the basic need for the poorest half of humanity and a
22 crucial raw material of modern industrial societies.

23 The forests perform a critical ecological
24 service and constitute an important component of the
25 biological system that makes earth habitable for all of

1 us. It follows then that we need to exercise
2 stewardship over its use.

3 We start with trees, we lump them
4 together as forest stands, aggregate them into
5 management units and management in what I judge to be a
6 continuously improving fashion overall.

7 However, with all the environmental
8 rhetoric, a great deal of it generated by
9 misinformation repeated over and over again, there is a
10 great possibility that we collective come to the wrong
11 conclusion. We may not see the forest for the trees as
12 the saying goes. My personal opinion is that if we
13 maintain a healthy forest we will be in good shape.

14 With respect to the MNR proposal, Sam
15 Rayburn said:

16 "Any jackass can kick down a barn but it
17 takes a carpenter to build one."

18 No doubt there will be several carpenters
19 suggesting how to build this barn before these hearings
20 conclude.

21 This hearing is adversarial. It ought
22 not to be that way because conservation and development
23 are two sides of the same coin. Perhaps some kind of
24 critique by the parties after the Board ruling may get
25 all the parties pulling together in the same direction.

1 I hope that's not a pipe dream, I hope it happens.

2 With respect to the Board, I can but
3 quote the words of J.P. Sloan Jr. in his biography "My
4 years with General Motors."

5 "Every enterprise needs a concept of its
6 industry. There is a logical way of
7 doing business in accordance with the
8 facts and circumstances of industry if
9 you can figure it out."

10 May you the Board have the wisdom of
11 Solomon to figure it out.

12 That is my submission. Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
14 Seppala.

15 MR. SEPPALA: Can I put my pills away
16 now?

17 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, I don't think you will
18 need them.

19 MR. MARTEL: I have a question I would
20 like to ask you. You make the point at the beginning
21 of your presentation about keeping the forest healthy,
22 if I can find it so I don't misquote you:

23 "Keep fires out and your forest will be
24 okay."

25 I don't think I misinterpreted Dr.

1 Methven when he said we need to have forest fires in
2 order to have renewal. How do the two jive, work
3 together?

4 MR. SEPPALA: Well, some stands -- we
5 know most of the stands here are fire origin, but if
6 you're managing your stands and planting them, thinning
7 them, whatever you do, it's essential to keep fire out
8 and I will just give you an example of that, an actual
9 experience here with the O&M, now Boise Cascade.

10 We were doing some spring cutting along
11 the higway going to Kenora, Highway 71. It was north
12 of Emo, not very far away -- well, about 30, 40 miles
13 from here. Spring cut is difficult to get around in
14 the woods and there were young mixed stands along the
15 highway and the poplar was mature, so we went in and
16 marked half the poplar for cutting and left the balance
17 and subsequently a few years later we cut the balance
18 of the aspen or poplar.

19 We were doing a similar job toward
20 Kenora, starting at the highway, and those were pure
21 jack pine stands and we were using a shelterwood system
22 there cutting from below and they looked pretty good.

23 However, I think it was about in 1980 we
24 had some bad forest fires and those all went up in
25 smoke, all of them. That's one of the reasons why

1 you've got to watch the fire.

2 Now, as you got some kind of mature
3 stands somewhere, overmature or something like that,
4 where you can't possibly reach it or operate it, and we
5 went through a lot of that on the Patricia particularly
6 in the Kenora region when the budworm swept through
7 there.

8 But in any event, in those kinds of old,
9 overmature stands, if you can't get out to harvest
10 them, I think fire is a good tool and it is a good tool
11 anymore than you have got the problem of carbon dioxide
12 into the atmosphere and all that sort of thing. Fire
13 is a tool and if you use it with discretion it's a good
14 tool.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone in the
16 audience who has questions for Mr. Seppala with respect
17 to his presentation?

18 (no response)

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right, then.

20 Thank you very much, Mr. Seppala.

21 MR. SEPPALA: You're welcome.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

23 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair?

24 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hanna?

25 MR. HANNA: Were you including us in the

1 audience? I wasn't sure of the order in which you were
2 asking the question.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, anyone.

4 MR. HANNA: There are a few points I
5 would like to get clarified.

6 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Hanna.

7 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, do you mind if
8 sit? I know I am supposed to stand but...

9 THE REPORTER: Excuse me. Mr. Hanna, I
10 can't hear you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine.

12 MR. SEPPALA: I am sitting too.

13 MR. HANNA: Mr. Seppala, there are
14 several points I would just like to get clarification
15 on and I will just go through the page references and
16 you perhaps can just help me on it.

17 First of all on page 8, the bottom of
18 page 8, you make reference to going back to some stands
19 that you had been involved with in the early 40s and
20 50s; correct?

21 MR. SEPPALA: The last paragraph
22 specifically?

23 MR. HANNA: Yes?

24 MR. SEPPALA: Yes.

25 MR. HANNA: I am interested in knowing in

1 those stands what type of cutting took place and then
2 what type of activities took place after the cutting
3 was finished.

4 MR. SEPPALA: Okay. It was clearcutting,
5 usually strip cut, what he call strip cut. The piece
6 makers cut one cord piles across the strip, 66-foot
7 wide strips. Those were skidded out in the winter by
8 horse and dragged out to the main road landing where
9 they were loaded on to the sleighs to be hauled to the
10 landing. That was one system.

11 Another system we used was cut and skid
12 tree length with horses. It was all horse logging in
13 those days and they were brought to roadside landings
14 and bucked at the landing and piled there, but it was a
15 clearcut system.

16 MR. HANNA: And after the cutting was
17 over the stands were left for natural regeneration?

18 MR. SEPPALA: That's correct.

19 MR. HANNA: Can I ask for your views on
20 page 9 under Regulation of Harvest Volume. The first
21 paragraph there in the last sentence you say:

22 "Area regulation unlinked to volume
23 leaves me with a nervous feeling about
24 the future."

25 Would it be possible for you to expand on

1 that a bit in terms of what your concern is there?

2 MR. SEPPALA: Well, when you are talking
3 about harvesting area and unrelated to volume, I
4 just -- I can't grasp what's happening out there.
5 That's about the size of it.

6 Now, I understand that if you follow
7 through with this kind of regulation you will end up
8 with a normal forest, but if it is unrelated to volume
9 it -- to me it's really not meaningful. So I have
10 difficulty in that way with respect to area regulation.

11 MR. HANNA: Is it fair for me to conclude
12 then that one of the recommendations that you will be
13 making based on your experience is to go to a volume
14 regulation as opposed to area regulation, or at least
15 to combine the two?

16 MR. SEPPALA: Well, you should combine
17 the two I think because -- you know, I come from
18 industry experience and they are really not too
19 interested in acres, although sometimes I felt may be
20 the charge, the harvesting charge should be based on an
21 acre basis.

22 I shouldn't even mention that because
23 that may open another can of worms, but in any event,
24 coming from the industry you know you are not really
25 interested in acres, you are interested in the volume

1 that you are going to deliver to the mill and you have
2 to relate those two and I guess Industry does it
3 without necessarily recording it in the management
4 plans as per the Ministry requirements.

5 I may be off base on that but I think
6 that's the case.

7 MR. HANNA: Thank you, Mr. Seppala.

8 Those are my questions.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, in light of
10 the fact that specific page references have been make
11 to Mr. Seppala's written material, I suggest you make
12 it an exhibit.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you for reminding me,
14 Mr. Cassidy.

15 That will be Exhibit 1165.

16 MR. SEPPALA: That's the whole thing,
17 whole submission?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

19 MR. SEPPALA: Thank you.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1165: Written submission by Mr. B.E.
21 Seppala.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

23 MR. SEPPALA: Is that it?

24 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, thank you very much.

25 MR. SEPPALA: You are welcome.

1 MADAM CHAIR: We have three other persons
2 who have identified themselves and they wish to make a
3 presentation.

4 The first is Mayor Dick Lyons. Is Mr.
5 Lyons here? Hello, Mr. Lyons.

6 DICK LYONS, Sworn

7 MAYOR LYONS: First of all, I would like
8 to congratulate Bruno Seppala on his fine presentation.
9 It certainly was, I found, very enlightening. I hope
10 everyone else did as well.

11 I would like to welcome you, the Board,
12 to Fort Frances on behalf of the people of Fort
13 Frances, the people that I represent.

14 The first hearing that I attended was in
15 Dryden and at that time many mayors and reeves spoke
16 from northwestern Ontario and all pleaded the same
17 plea, to have all the hearings held in areas most
18 effected by any changes resulting from these hearings;
19 in other words, hearings we felt should be held in the
20 north. So I am doubley pleased to have you here in
21 Fort Frances. It is nice to see that the small voice
22 of northerners was heard in that regard.

23 We in Fort Frances are very interested in
24 the safe, sustainable management of our Crown lands as
25 it relates to timber. We are also concerned about

1 safe, sustainable management of our other resources,
2 such as fishing, hunting, trapping. These are for the
3 benefits of not only our economic well-being, but for
4 the pure enjoyment our of residences and visitors and
5 we view that for this generation, as for all
6 generations to come.

7 I would like to touch briefly on the
8 economics of Fort Frances as it relates to the pulp and
9 paper industry, and here I am being a bit parochial
10 and narrow I suppose in my thoughts, but I am sure I
11 don't have to tell you and the people here that the
12 Fort Frances is basically a one single industry town
13 and industry, of course, being pulp and paper.

14 I wish to give you some numbers. 867
15 people are employed at Boise Cascade alone with an
16 annual payroll of \$38-million. Boise Cascade paid
17 \$2.9-million a year in taxes to the Town of Fort
18 Frances. These figures don't include any spin-off in
19 economy such as woods operations.

20 All these dollars, of course, are not
21 generated without loss of trees. 16,300 acres of
22 trees, as a matter of fact, were harvested in 1989.
23 However, harvesting of the forest is only part of the
24 story. In 1988 as well Boise Cascade treated 12,400
25 acres for regeneration, 7,800 acres for natural

1 regeneration or seeding and they seeded 8,000 acres and
2 planted 4,400 acres.

3 I believe that we have a very responsible
4 group at Boise Cascade looking after our forest. There
5 is a good mix of people; some from my generation,
6 people with a wealth of experience and also young men
7 and women who have regeneration in mind, regeneration
8 that is environmentally conscious, regeneration
9 committed to have a perpetual forest and other
10 resources, not only for their children but for all
11 generations to come.

12 While I must admit sometimes they let
13 themselves be needlessly criticized. I would like to
14 refer to two areas that have been brought to my
15 attention a lot by people travelling through, these
16 areas being between here and Thunder Bay, where Boise
17 and Canadian Forest Products are clearcutting right
18 beside the road. It's very visible to people. The
19 area by Mine Centre I find out, after questioning MNR
20 people, was a blowdown area. The one further along
21 closer to Shebandowan was budworm infested.

22 Now, of course, the sensible thing to do
23 is to harvest, clean up, reseed or plant, but I feel
24 both companies could have saved a great deal of
25 criticism by erecting signs explaining what was taking

1 place.

2 I also believe our men and women with the
3 Ministry of Natural Resources are doing an excellent
4 job under extreme circumstances. The forest management
5 plan they have in place I agree with in principle.

6 It is a plan not easily formulated, I am
7 sure, due to the many pressures from many interest
8 groups. This I have learned not only from
9 conversations and meetings with Boise officials and
10 Ministry of Natural Resource people, but also from
11 visiting some of the regeneration projects listed in
12 the above statistics.

13 Other contributors to our local economy
14 are tourist outfitters, the trappers and our own
15 anglers and hunters. It seems to me that because so
16 many people local are dependent on our forest, they
17 should be involved in making decisions for forest
18 management.

19 As you mentioned earlier, someone
20 mentioned, the system was as clear as mud. Well,
21 perhaps it could be cleared up.

22 I would like to suggest that a group be
23 organized to formulate a forest management plan, say a
24 five-year plan with regularly scheduled updates. The
25 people I would like to see involved are representatives

1 from Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of the
2 Environment, natives, trappers, anglers and hunters,
3 tourist outfitters, members of the forest industry and
4 business leaders. These representatives should be well
5 represented by the north, then I feel that once an
6 agreed-to plan is formulated it should be strictly
7 enforced.

8 However, I also feel that if the players
9 themselves had the opportunity and are the authors of
10 the plan, they would certainly be their own watch dogs.

11 I would like to thank you very much for
12 your time and I would like to invite you back to the
13 north for future meetings and I can't think of a better
14 place than Fort Frances.

15 Thank you very much.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much,
17 Mayor Lyons, and we are enjoying Fort Frances'
18 hospitality.

19 MAYOR LYONS: That's good. We ordered
20 this weather just special for you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Well, we are very impressed
22 because we left behind bad weather in the south.

23 MAYOR LYONS: Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: One comment that I would
25 have to make about the process being as clear as mud

1 when I was using that. Perhaps you were at that
2 meeting in Dryden when this woman stood up to say that.

3 MAYOR LYONS: No, I wasn't.

4 MADAM CHAIR: And it was with respect to
5 how confusing it is for the public to get involved in
6 this sort of a process.

7 I don't know if her comments were
8 directed at the Ministry's proposal or not, they might
9 have been, but my interpretation was that she saying
10 that it is awfully hard for the public to feel they
11 have very much input when you have these large hearings
12 that go on for a very long time, and people feel their
13 individual points of view don't carry as much weight as
14 a well-organized party.

15 Certainly this Board doesn't believe that
16 and we try to go out of our way to make that sure that
17 doesn't happen.

18 MAYOR LYONS: After sitting here today
19 and hearing -- that exhibit I believe was 1165. I just
20 don't envy you your job one bit.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like copies of
22 all the exhibits?

23 MAYOR LYONS: It is mind boggling. I
24 think somebody has taken it upon themselves to send me
25 copies. I have received a lot of mail.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions?
2 (no response)

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

4 MAYOR LYONS: Thank you very much.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mayor
6 Lyons.

7 Next on our list we have Mr. John
8 Steinke.

9 JOHN STEINKE, Sworn

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

11 MR. STEINKE: I would like to follow
12 Mayor Lyons. Good afternoon to the members of the
13 Environmental Assessment Board, and welcome ladies and
14 gentlemen, and to all concerned citizens of Ontario
15 here.

16 Thank you for the opportunity to express
17 my concerns to you. They reflect over 30 years of
18 close contact with our forests and environment. I am
19 not learned nor do I possess any degree in forestry
20 management nor biology; however, my contacts and
21 associates and associations have been extensive and
22 this gives me the confidence and the support to speak
23 to you about this important matter.

24 I am in the golden part of my life and am
25 trying to enjoy the forest and environment. I

1 associate with many groups and individual tourists,
2 both resident and non-resident tourists. They are
3 impressed with our space, our clean water and our
4 forests; obviously they aren't too impressed with our
5 weather or more would be living here as residents. I
6 am also associated with many other guides, trappers and
7 runners of the woods, hunters, fishermen that have the
8 appreciation and concerns about our forest and
9 environment.

10 We are informally allied in most respects
11 without finances or influential tools to reflect our
12 concerns to legislation; nevertheless, we are citizens
13 and the residents that have to deal with the results of
14 this process. It doesn't seem that democracy is
15 serving us well. I will try to reflect this for them
16 as well as myself.

17 We are alarmed and feel that we are in a
18 battle that we cannot win. The fact that the forest
19 environmental assessment process had been mislabeled
20 timber management planning points out the philosophy
21 that has to be dealt with. We have been effectively
22 excluded from the decisions of the past and only dealt
23 with as an afterthought, sometimes labeled areas of
24 concern. If any individuals tried to face the
25 formidable bureaucratic obstacles they could be

1 rewarded with persecution and exclusion, and there are
2 lots of examples around. I am sad to say many have
3 given up and moved on to pursuits less rewarding.

4 Mud and stick throwing at our Ministry of
5 Natural Resources staff is not appropriate and no one
6 can gain. The philosophy reflected in the decisions
7 that arrive at the workable -- or the working field
8 level have been influenced by many individuals farther
9 up the line. Corrections must be made that reflect all
10 the areas of concern. We the citizens own this
11 province and want an assurance that the forestry
12 environment will be managed to reflect this.

13 I will be more specific. Why should the
14 timber harvesting be conducted in such a manner that
15 the rest of the environment suffer? Entire watersheds
16 disappear, a trapper could be wiped out, in several
17 months water levels and quality fluctuate drastically
18 when the holding capacity of the forest disappears.
19 Surely some compromise and consideration could be
20 extended to minimize this damage.

21 Access roads are expensive and they are
22 paid for by us. After the timber harvesting is
23 completed they are either destroyed or allowed to
24 degenerate without consideration that we need to and
25 desire the access to the rest of our potential wise use

1 of these resources. It seems that the exclusion of the
2 majority is the management tool presently being used,
3 and wrongfully so. If one can afford to either pay for
4 an airplane and grease the wallets of the selected few
5 that control those areas, we could use the resources
6 too. We all can't.

7 Reforestation and the maintenance of the
8 environment lacks the quality that we are paying for,
9 and I don't mean just in dollars, I mean in what Mr.
10 Seppala is concerned about too. We must all have
11 sympathy to the victim of a rape because that's a kind
12 of situation I feel we are in. Regeneration is not
13 occurring as fast as possible. I know that there are
14 costs and factors involved, but the user must be forced
15 to pay for this situation and remedy it; either that or
16 restrict the harvest until catch-up occurs.

17 We have viewed with alarm some of the
18 costly methods of site preparation, costs reflected by
19 the damage done to the rest of the ecosystem is what
20 I'm talking about. I have viewed hundreds of acres
21 or -- I don't know how to put that into new hectare
22 thing either - bulldozed and windrowed in the
23 wintertime. This was in the dead of the winter, so it
24 eliminated wildlife that somehow survived that harvest.

25 I personally have suffered financially

1 because of that. It takes seven to ten years to
2 replenish destroyed wildlife from one of those
3 clearcuts. About the time that happens, along comes
4 the chemicals and destroys all but the resource of the
5 evergreen trees that the pulp and timber industry want,
6 so you are looking at another seven or eight years.

7 I have heard all of the testimonials and
8 propaganda expressed by those participants. None of
9 them would take a stroll through their devastated area
10 after they sprayed it. I tried to a week later when
11 they stated it was safe. My dog couldn't have survived
12 if I didn't carry it around. Most noteable is the
13 total lack of wildlife; there isn't a bee, there isn't
14 a bird, there is nothing there. It seems that this
15 isn't important to herbicide specialists. For years
16 the results show up and no one but us has to deal with
17 the damage to the environment.

18 How many moose, deer and birds carry the
19 results and hazards prone to show up? I think they
20 named it pretty well over in Vietnam, it's called Agent
21 Orange. This practice must stop.

22 I could go on and on but feel this would
23 be counterproductive. It must be obvious that our
24 position is closely allied - my position - and I relate
25 to other people that I associate with - we feel is

1 closely allied with the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
2 Hunters organization both in what constitutes the
3 elements of this environmental assessment and proper
4 forest management.

5 The part cannot be separated from the
6 whole. Thank you for your time.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Steinke.

8 Could I ask you a question? You talked
9 about the amount of time it takes to re-enter an area
10 to pursue trapping after it has been harvested. Have
11 you done trapping yourself in areas after harvesting?

12 MR. STEINKE: I'm not a trapper, I'm a
13 guide and it's useless to us for many years. We
14 respect the fact that the timber has to be harvested,
15 but we feel that there should be some other factors
16 enter into it to give us a little piece of the pie too.

17 MADAM CHAIR: And in your guiding
18 business--

19 MR. STEINKE: Yes?

20 MADAM CHAIR: --how long do you wait
21 after a harvesting before you would use that area again
22 for your trips or your exploration?

23 MR. STEINKE: I could use it immediately
24 after the harvesting if I was going to the fishing
25 lakes, but we are pretty well restricted in what we can

1 do. Like I said in my statement, if you are one of the
2 select few that has the right to run a camp on a lake
3 then everybody else is excluded unless you fly in.

4 The roads are taken up -- we pay for the
5 roads, they are destroyed in such a manner that we are
6 done -- we have no alternative method except to use an
7 airplane too, and that's costly.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. In your guiding
9 business, you use the road system?

10 MR. STEINKE: Yes, we do, pretty much a
11 hundred per cent. When I spoke about how I lost money,
12 I'm talking about when herbicide -- well, first of all,
13 if a cut-over area is bulldozed in windrows, if it's
14 done in the middle of the winter it kills all the
15 wildlife in it, and I'm a wildlife guide and...

16 MADAM CHAIR: Do you take people to
17 photograph and observe wildlife?

18 MR. STEINKE: If they want to photograph
19 they can, but mostly it's for hunting. And
20 specifically bears, they are helpless, they can't deal
21 with anything, they are wiped out. They come along
22 seven or eight years later or whatever, they decide to
23 spray it, it finishes them off again, anything that has
24 replenished, plus all the rest of the wildlife.

25 MR. MARTEL: To follow up on that, is it

1 your experience that herbicides are sprayed eight to
2 nine years after -- or seven or eight years after the
3 original site preparation, or is it much closer?

4 MR. STEINKE: It's not my experience of
5 any set amount of years, it's just when it's
6 appropriate to do it it's done, according to the forest
7 industry, and I feel that hand releasing is a much more
8 appropriate method.

9 I'm a licensed herbicide applicator. I
10 have often stopped and asked those people that were
11 doing it if they had a licence issued by the Province
12 of Ontario and I haven't been able to find one yet.

13 MR. MARTEL: That's the people who in
14 fact were doing the work at the time?

15 MR. STEINKE: That's right.

16 MR. MARTEL: Working for MNR or working
17 for or representing a firm that was doing the
18 application?

19 MR. STEINKE: Probably representing a
20 firm. I'm not -- it doesn't pay me to stick around and
21 ask questions like that, I could probably get in a lot
22 of trouble.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have a question
24 they wish to put to Mr. Steinke?

25 MR. CASSIDY: I just have a question of

1 clarification.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

3 MR. CASTRILLI: Mr. Steinke, in respect
4 of -- when you were talking about roads and access, and
5 I was wondering if I could just clarify what your
6 concern is in terms of those roads, is it your view
7 that the roads should be left open for access after
8 they have been used for forest management or timber
9 management purposes, or is it that they should be
10 closed, or can you just help me there and clarify what
11 your concern is in respect of the opening or closing of
12 roads?

13 MR. STEINKE: My statement was that the
14 roads were destroyed and it's harmed us.

15 MR. CASSIDY: Because the access has been
16 closed off?

17 MR. STEINKE: That's correct. We are
18 denied access.

19 MR. CASSIDY: Right.

20 MR. STEINKE: It's a Ministry tool to
21 deny access to large amounts of people, that's control
22 to them.

23 MR. CASSIDY: And is it part of your
24 concern that there should be some consultation prior to
25 those roads -- prior to that decision being made to

1 destroy the roads so that people like yourself can have
2 the opportunity to express your views as to whether or
3 not the road should be destroyed? Is that what you
4 would like to see?

5 MR. STEINKE: It's been my observation
6 that any time we were consulted with we weren't paid
7 any attention to anyway. I think the entire road
8 system should be maintained in some respect. It can be
9 used for not only what we want it for but everybody in
10 this Province of Ontario. We pay the cost, it's our
11 land and we have the resources, let us use them.

12 MR. CASSIDY: In terms of the process -
13 and I appreciate what you're saying - in terms of the
14 process that you would like to see to deal with that,
15 would you like to see some consultation process
16 involving yourselves, some effective and meaningful
17 consultation before a decision like that is made?

18 MR. STEINKE: I am not a learned man but
19 what you're talking about is behaviour and I think that
20 has already been proven, the behaviour is already
21 there.

22 What we are talking about is something
23 that's a fact, we are denied the access, we have
24 already been consulted with. I think that the roads
25 should be left as they are, in fact, I would like to

1 see them upgraded periodically.

2 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
4 questions for Mr. Steinke?

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I have just
6 one or two small questions of clarification.

7 Mr. Steinke, you indicated you're a
8 guide. I take it from your subsequent comment about
9 bears that you're a bear baiter -- like, you're a guide
10 for bear hunters; is that correct?

11 MR. STEINKE: That's correct.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. And you also
13 spoke about effects on wildlife of winter blading. I
14 think you were talking about winter shear blading,
15 bulldozing in the wintertime?

16 MR. STEINKE: Windrows.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Windrows.

18 MR. STEINKE: That's what we call them.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: And I think again that
20 was where you mentioned specifically bears. Can I take
21 it that the reason your comment about bears being
22 unable to protect themselves arose from the fact of
23 bears hibernating in winter?

24 MR. STEINKE: That's right.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: So then I can take it

1 that your comment was really about that situation with
2 regard to bears being defenceless as opposed to, for
3 instance, rabbits and so on that could run out of the
4 way?

5 You made sort of a general comment, I am
6 just trying to clarify for myself --

7 MR. STEINKE: I haven't guided anybody
8 for rabbits yet.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: So then your comment
10 about damage to wildlife, I take it, was really with
11 regard to bears?

12 MR. STEINKE: I don't know, but if
13 anybody had a home and a bulldozer went through it I
14 don't think there would be too much choice of what you
15 would do.

16 As a matter of fact, I feel that any
17 wildlife there is affected and it probably kills
18 everything right from the beginning of the system,
19 bugs, whatever anything else eats, the whole food chain
20 all the way up it's all disturbed and everything is
21 upset.

22 I don't think that's the time to do it is
23 in the wintertime, everything is defenceless.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. So it's really
25 more the habitat then, the ground cover that's the

1 problem. You indicated that it was like a bulldozer
2 going through somebody's home.

3 MR. STEINKE: That's about the size of
4 it, it's the habitat.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: I see.

6 MR. STEINKE: I tried to label this as
7 our environment.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. And just a couple
9 of more questions on other points then. You spoke
10 about the use of herbicides and that you would really
11 prefer hand release. I take it that would be for small
12 areas, or do you see that as something that would be
13 feasible over large areas as well?

14 MR. STEINKE: I can't see how herbicides
15 can be compromised in any respect. I think that the
16 only method that I have seen that's an alternative is
17 hand releasing, so that's the reason I use hand
18 releasing and I presume it would have to be, in my
19 respect, used over the entire process.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: And that would be with
21 like brush saws or something like that, I take it?

22 MR. STEINKE: I don't know how they do
23 it.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. And one last
25 question about the licensed application of herbicides.

1 You indicated you're a licensed applicator. Can I take
2 it that it's for aerial application of herbicides?

3 MR. STEINKE: No. In Ontario your
4 herbicide licence, I don't think there is any
5 difference between if you carry a sprayer on your back
6 or if you do it in a nursery or if you do it in a
7 lumbering concern.

8 I haven't been able to find anybody with
9 a licence.

10 MR. GEORGE: Can I see yours?

11 MR. STEINKE: I haven't got it with me,
12 sir. It was issued to me by the Province of Ontario.
13 If you wish, I will show it to you.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: And you indicated that
15 there were a number of instances where you came across
16 people applying herbicides that weren't licensed. I
17 take it you asked these people whether they had
18 licences; is that how you determined that?

19 MR. STEINKE: Yeah, I asked around a few
20 times trying to find out who had the licence to do it.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. So it was, rather
22 than asking the people specifically, you made inquiries
23 about who was doing the work?

24 MR. STEINKE: Well, I asked if anybody
25 had a licence.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Of the actual people
2 doing the work?

3 MR. STEINKE: I asked the people who were
4 doing the work, I asked them, did any of them have a
5 herbicide licence. I don't know if they are issued one
6 by the Province of Ontario to the company.

7 When I took my test for my licence I was
8 given a test by competent officials. If a person had a
9 licence they would obviously know that they have to
10 have them with them when they're doing it, and if they
11 done any applications they should have that on hand.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. So they weren't
13 able to produce it to you and you assumed that they
14 didn't have one since they didn't have it with them?

15 MR. STEINKE: Yeah, or else they weren't
16 interested in producing it to me.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. And would those
18 be ground applications or were those aerial
19 applications; do you recall?

20 MR. STEINKE: They were aerial
21 applications.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. I think those are
23 all my questions, Madam Chair. Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Mr.
25 Steinke?

1 MR. STEINKE: I'm sorry, Ma'am, there is
2 an addition to that. They were also ground
3 applications done by the Ontario Hydro, they spray
4 every year alongside the roads.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Those would be road
6 alignment sprays?

7 MR. STEINKE: Pardon?

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Those were road alignment
9 sprays, I take it?

10 MR. STEINKE: That's right.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
13 much, Mr. Steinke.

14 Mr. Vic Alverts?

15 MADAM CHAIR: Hello, Mr. Alverts.

16 VIC ALVERTS, Sworn.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Alverts.

18 Mr. Alverts, I have a note that he is a
19 Fish Chairman of the Fort Frances Sportsmen's Club.

20 MR. ALVERTS: I'm not quite the speaker
21 these other gentlemen were, but my concerns are when
22 they put culverts and roads across spawning beds.

23 We have a situation in Straw Lake which
24 has created a problem. The Fort Frances Sportmen's
25 Club rehabilitated the spawning bed and unfortunately

1 the road is washed out and I don't say it's ruined, but
2 it has been destroyed to a certain extent.

3 MR. MARTEL: When did this occur?

4 MR. ALVERTS: This spring.

5 MR. MARTEL: This spring?

6 MR. ALVERTS: Yeah. Now, the local
7 Ministry plus a few other people are looking into doing
8 something with it. What I would like to see in the
9 past is something in the nature of the Loonhaunt
10 system, if you are familiar with it, where they get the
11 local groups together, decide where they are going to
12 put the road so that this doesn't occur again.

13 And I would like to see all the roads
14 stay away from spawning beds because it's very costly
15 and a lot of work and time consuming for anybody that
16 has to go in to rehabilitate it.

17 MADAM CHAIR: And how is that done, Mr.
18 Alverts?

19 MR. ALVERTS: We haul rock in, a lot of
20 time place it in by hand, we haul it with three
21 wheelers, four wheelers, whatever we can get to haul it
22 in with.

23 I have a scrapbook in my truck if you
24 wish to have a look at it and how it's done. I would
25 be more than willing to let yous have a look at it.

1 That is our main concern is to try and
2 keep the roads away from spawning beds because it's
3 very costly. And the one thing I have to say is if
4 there is no fish there is no tourist industry and the
5 camp owners, you and I, the local fishermen, there
6 won't be any fish for us.

7 MADAM CHAIR: And how did this particular
8 particular spawning bed get flooded this spring?

9 MR. ALVERTS: Well, heavy rains washed
10 the sand in into the walleye spawning beds and, see,
11 walleyes won't spawn in sand; they want rock, like
12 small rock to spawn in.

13 MADAM CHAIR: And the road was
14 constructed after it was rehabilitated?

15 MR. ALVERTS: No, the road has been
16 constructed for years and when the road was constructed
17 it destroyed part of the spawning bed, so we went and
18 rehabilitated it, and unfortunately the road is washed
19 out again and somebody is going to have to go back and
20 do it again.

21 MR. MARTEL: When was the road built
22 originally?

23 MR. ALVERTS: I have no idea, it's years
24 ago.

25 MR. MARTEL: Have you had any problems

1 with this section of road on more than one occasion?

2 MR. ALVERTS: I think you would have to
3 talk to the local Ministry before -- I couldn't comment
4 one way or the other on that. They work pretty close
5 with us to keep that spawning bed viable, so...

6 The other concern I have is a lot of wood
7 is left in cuts, like bottoms of piles. There is
8 places where they cut poplar, they just leave it lay
9 because they claim it's not feasible to haul it out. I
10 would like to see it where the local people can go in
11 there and cut that for firewood.

12 MR. MARTEL: Would it surprise you if we
13 were told that that was happening?

14 MR. ALVERTS: Pardon?

15 MR. MARTEL: Would it surprise you if
16 that question has been raised and we were told it was
17 happening?

18 MR. ALVERTS: No, it wouldn't.

19 MR. MARTEL: But are you people not being
20 allowed to? Have you asked MNR if you could go in and
21 take it or the Industry?

22 MR. ALVERTS: Right. No, under certain
23 circumstances I was one time told that that belonged to
24 the people that cut the wood. Now, I never pursued it
25 any further than that.

1 MADAM CHAIR: I might be interested in
2 seeing those pictures of how you rehabilitated the
3 spawning bed.

4 MR. ALVERTS: Sure. I will go get it and
5 you can have a look at it.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Would that be possible?
7 And we would let the other parties see it as well and
8 maybe take some copies of them, if it's okay with you.

9 MR. ALVERTS: No problem at all.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Alverts.

11 Is there anything else you wanted to add?

12 MR. ALVERTS: No.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have any
14 questions of Mr. Alverts?

15 MS. BLASTORAH: I have just one or two
16 questions, Mr. Alverts, before you leave, if you don't
17 mind. I don't know if anyone else has any questions
18 either, but I thought I would catch you before you left
19 the room.

20 If no one else has any questions, I just
21 have one or two very brief ones.

22 I understood you to say that the road in
23 question around Straw Lake was built many --

24 MR. ALVERTS: Many years ago.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Many years ago. I take

1 it there have been so ongoing efforts to rehabilitate
2 that site; is that true?

3 MR. ALVERTS: That's true.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: You indicated also that
5 the Ministry has been working with the local
6 Sportsmen's Club in rehabilitating that. Would you say
7 there has been pretty good cooperation?

8 MR. ALVERTS: Very good cooperation.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And with regard to the
10 other issue that you raised about wood being left in
11 the bush, you indicated that on one occasion you had
12 asked someone about whether that wood might be made
13 available for firewood.

14 MR. ALVERTS: Yes.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Was that the district
16 that you made inquiries of?

17 MR. ALVERTS: No, that was one of the
18 people that worked for the MNR and they said you have
19 to talk to the people that own -- or cut the wood,
20 so...

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. And I take it you
22 didn't pursue that?

23 MR. ALVERTS: No.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Have you ever gone in to
25 the district and tried to find out who owns the wood

1 and pursue whether that might be made available?

2 MR. ALVERTS: (nodding negatively)

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you know whether
4 anybody else has?

5 MR. ALVERTS: I'm not familiar with that,
6 no.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: And do you have any
8 reason to believe that that wood might not be made
9 available if inquiries were made of the appropriate
10 people?

11 MR. ALVERTS: Under certain circumstances
12 I don't know, but the thing is it seems like a shame
13 when people -- it lays there and rots and people don't
14 pick it up. To me it's a waste.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: And just one more
16 question. When you say you didn't pursue it, is there
17 any particular reason you didn't pursue it yourself?

18 MR. ALVERTS: Because I can walk out my
19 back door and cut all the wood I want.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you very much.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Alverts.

22 Those are the four presentations that we
23 were given notice of. Are there people in the audience
24 who would like to stand up at this point and say
25 anything to the Board?

(no response)

I don't know if you are aware that, in addition to the hearing, there is an open house that goes on. We don't have anything to do with that, but the open house is there for you to find out about the environmental assessment process.

You would talk to Ms. Devaul who I pointed out earlier, also you can speak to the Ministry of Natural Resources people to find out about their timber management proposal. You can meet with the other parties who are represented at the hearing and find out where their clients stand on various issues associated with this application. It will continue I believe after we are finished this meeting. These people will be around for a few minutes so you can certainly collar them for conversation if you want.

And also, tonight we are having a second session at seven o'clock and we are also having sessions tomorrow at nine and two o'clock, and I think the open house will be running -- is the open house running tonight? Can someone tell me?

MS. BLASTORAH: The displays -- at least the Ministry's display is not going to be set up but there certainly will be people from Ministry of Natural Resources available to speak to people.

1 I understand that the Federation of
2 Anglers & Hunters has set up their display, I believe
3 in the next room, and I'm not sure what the other
4 parties have done with regard to theirs, but I gather
5 all of the parties will have someone around certainly
6 that would be willing to speak to anybody that wanted
7 someone to speak to.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

9 MR. MARTEL: I wonder if the various
10 parties might be able to identify themselves so that
11 the public knows, if they want to talk to someone from
12 MNR. I suspect most of them know everyone from MNR
13 anyway, but in the event they don't, or if the OFAH or
14 the Industry could put some sort of identification on
15 to help the public, when they want to raise a question,
16 that they are raising it with the appropriate person,
17 it might be helpful.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

19 MR. CASSIDY: I can assist right now, Mr.
20 Martel, that there are a couple of members in the
21 audience, representatives of the OFIA/OLMA and as well
22 Boise Cascade Canada and I will just ask two of them to
23 stand up.

24 Ms. Wendy Shepanik is in the audience
25 from Boise Cascade Canada to assist anyone who has any

1 questions through the course of the day, as well as Ms.
2 Kendell Nathanson who is sitting behind her from the
3 Ontario Forest Industries Association.

4 And seated to my right, and the gentlemen
5 on my left are representatives of Boise Cascade who
6 would be pleased to assist any members of the audience
7 with respect to questions they might have about the
8 FMAs that are involved in this area, the Manitou and
9 the Seine FMAs, and they will be here throughout the
10 balance of the afternoon and will be here this evening
11 as well.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hanna?

13 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, the
14 representatives of the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
15 Hunters is Dr. Quinney and myself. We have a display
16 next door for members of the public to examine. We
17 also have a considerable amount of literature for
18 anyone who is interested in finding out where the
19 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters lies with
20 respect to this application.

21 Both Dr. Quinney and myself are staying
22 at the hotel and I can assure you that any hour of the
23 night we would be more than pleased to answer questions
24 to assist people in any way whatsoever, and we would be
25 obliged to assist you in that sort of thing.

1 MR. MARTEL: Mr. Hanna, I will tell you
2 an interesting little story. A former colleague of
3 mine on occasion, in my other calling, you would get
4 the odd phone call at 3:00 a.m. in the morning.

5 FROM THE AUDIENCE: So direct it to Ed,
6 not to me.

7 MR. MARTEL: And my colleague when he got
8 a call at 3:00 a.m. in the morning when he got the
9 answer, set his alarm clock and called the person back
10 at 3:00 a.m.

11 So you might get a call at 3:00 a.m.
12 tomorrow morning.

13 MR. HANNA: Well, I will take that under
14 advisement, Mr. Martel. Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Davidson?

16 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. As I mentioned, my
17 name is Peter Davidson and I'm the representative for
18 Forests for Tomorrow, and as the other parties, I will
19 be available if anybody in the audience has any
20 questions.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps, Mr. Davidson, you
22 would like to just briefly go through the coalition of
23 groups whom you represent.

24 MR. DAVIDSON: Well, the primary group we
25 represent is the Federation of Ontario --

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Davidson, could you
2 stand at the microphone just to your left. Thank you.

3 MR. DAVIDSON: The Forests for Tomorrow
4 is a coalition of five environmental groups. They are
5 the Botany Conservation Group, the Federation of
6 Ontario Naturlists, the Sierra Club of Ontario, the
7 Timiskaming Environmental Action Committee and the
8 Wildlands League and counsel for the Forests for
9 Tomorrow is the Canadian Environmental Law Association
10 and that is the organization that I work with.

11 MADAM CHAIR: And you will be available
12 this afternoon, Mr. Davidson?

13 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, I will.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I would just
15 make one further note of assistance, and I hope I can
16 speak on behalf of my colleagues, lawyers present, as
17 well as the representatives and some of the other
18 parties who are standing up here.

19 It occurs to me that the process may be
20 somewhat unusual to many members of the public and they
21 may have questions about the process, and I would urge
22 any of you who have questions about exactly how this
23 whole process works and how the Board deals with making
24 its decision, if any of you have any questions of that
25 nature as a result of hearing what Madam Chair has said

1 or what Ms. Devaul and her colleagues have explained, I
2 am sure that my colleagues would be pleased to assist;
3 as well, Ms. Harvie is here on behalf of MOE, myself,
4 Ms. Blastorah, Mr. Freidin as well as the other
5 representatives, Mr. Hanna and Mr. Davidson.

6 So although the nuts and bolts questions
7 may be directed towards our actual representatives, if
8 you have a question about this whole legal process,
9 which I am sure some of you may find rather difficult
10 to fathom - although we tend to talk using big words to
11 each other, we try and make things as simple as
12 possible for those of you who need some understanding
13 of what can be a complicated process - if I can be of
14 assistance, and I am sure the others would be pleased
15 to help.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

17 One last matter. I will tell you who is
18 scheduled for this evening's session and tomorrow
19 morning and afternoon in case you wish to attend.

20 This afternoon -- evening rather, we will
21 be hearing from Florence Buffington from the Lakehead
22 and District Council CUPE, also Dave Georges from
23 Rainy River and District Logging and Safety
24 Association.

25 Tomorrow morning we will be hearing from

1 Len Hupet from OPSEU; Howard Hampton, the MPP from
2 Rainy River; and Kim Ginter from the TPU.

3 And tomorrow afternoon we will hear from
4 Elizabeth Klug, Don Canfield of the Sportsmen's Club
5 and also Jack Hedman of the Fort Frances Sportsmen's
6 Club.

7 If anyone here wishes to make a
8 presentation tonight or any time tomorrow you are
9 certainly free to do that.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, perhaps just
11 before we break, I didn't have an opportunity to
12 introduce Mr. Tim Taylor from the local district who
13 would also be pleased to speak to anyone. I'm sure
14 most of the people here probably know Tim very well.

15 We also have a number of other Ministry
16 staff here who can answer questions, not only of a
17 general nature but specifically with regard to the
18 evidence that's been presented to date in the EA and
19 those people would be happy to assist as well.

20 One more procedural matter perhaps before
21 we break. I do have two affidavits of service in
22 relation to this community hearing that I would like to
23 file, if that's possible.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Ms. Blastorah. That
25 will be Exhibit 1166.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps we can mark them
2 separately. The first one then, 1166, could be the
3 affidavit of John Dadds.

4 MADAM CHAIR: And Exhibit 1167?

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Will be the affidavit of
6 Tracey Tieman, both in relation to this particular
7 hearing in Fort Frances.

8 Perhaps I will give those to Ms. Devaul
9 so they don't get mislaid.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1166: Affidavit of Service of John
12 Dadds.

13 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1167: Affidavit of Service of Tracy
14 Tieman.

15 MADAM CHAIR: The Board thanks you very
16 much for coming today and we thank you for your
17 hospitality in Fort Frances.

18 We will be here for the next day and a
19 half, so please feel free to come in whenever you wish
20 to hear the presentations and to make submissions to
21 us.

22 Thank you very much. We will adjourn now
23 until seven o'clock this evening.

24 ---Recess taken at 3:35 p.m.

25 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

26 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies

1 and gentlemen.

2 Welcome to the second session of the
3 Timber Management Hearing being held in Fort Frances.
4 We thank you very much for coming out this evening to
5 meet with us.

6 I would like to take just a few minutes
7 at the beginning to fill you in on who we are and what
8 we are doing here. My colleague Elie Martel is someone
9 who needs no introduction in northern or southern
10 Ontario. Mr. Martel has been a strong representative
11 of northerners' interests in the Ontario Legislature
12 for 20 years. My name is Anne Koven and I Chair the
13 Timber Management Hearing.

14 We are assisted in our work by Michele
15 Devaul who some of you may have met already. Michele
16 is standing by the door, she is our hearing liaison
17 officer, and also Trudy Taylor who is standing in the
18 back of the room. Michele and Trudy work for the Board
19 and if you have any questions about the Board or the
20 environmental assessment process you may speak to them.

21 Something about the Environmental
22 Assessment Board. Elie and I are two of the dozen or
23 so members who sit on the Board. Members are appointed
24 by the Ontario government from around the province. We
25 generally sit on the Board for terms of three years.

1 The two of us are conducting the Timber Management
2 Hearing, but other members of our Board are busy doing
3 other hearings; one is the Ontario Waste Management
4 Corporation Hearing, others have to do with landfill
5 applications, and also the large Hydro Supply/Demand
6 Plan Hearing that's coming up shortly.

7 What is it that we do? Our job is to
8 listen to the evidence. Mr. Martel and I have been
9 listening to evidence for two years now on this
10 application, most of our time has been spent in Thunder
11 Bay. We have put in over 200 hearing days, accumulated
12 somewhere in the order of 40,000 pages of transcript so
13 far.

14 We are going throughout northern Ontario
15 and visiting 14 communities. Fort Frances is our
16 second stop. We were in Dryden last fall, October I
17 think. What we do is we listen to all this evidence
18 and then we make a decision about whether or not to
19 approve the application by the Ministry of Natural
20 Resources.

21 We are guided in our decision by the
22 Environmental Assessment Act which sets out a process
23 for us to consider all the potential environmental
24 impacts of the application. Environment is defined
25 very broadly and it includes the social and economic

1 potential impacts of this application.

2 After hearing all of the evidence we
3 will, as I said, either approve the application or not
4 approve it; if we should approve it, we would attach
5 conditions to it, to our approval and the application
6 would be carried out under these conditions.

7 We are dealing with a very complicated
8 process here and we think it's awfully difficult for
9 people to understand what's being done. Certainly you
10 can understand that the application itself. Anyone who
11 lives in Fort Frances is more than familiar with timber
12 management and what it means and how important it is to
13 this community.

14 In terms of the process of how the Board
15 gets information, it might seem a bit foreign to you
16 and we certainly sympathize with you. When we were in
17 Dryden last year a women said: This timber management
18 EA stuff is as clear as mud to me, and we certainly
19 could see her point of view and had a lot of sympathy
20 for that.

21 Except for the dozen or so people who
22 attend the hearings every day, it just can't be
23 expected that people can understand every bit of what
24 this process is about, so don't feel uncomfortable if
25 you don't and simply ask any questions you want about

1 it.

2 Mr. Martel and I have always been
3 skeptical when we have been sitting in the audience on
4 occasions like this. I think when people come to talk
5 to a government board or agency you have some
6 reservations about it. I think that it is commonly
7 felt that board members are only listening politely and
8 when they go away that's it; they will listen to what
9 you say but they won't really do anything about it. We
10 want to tell you that we are very open minded, we want
11 to hear everything you have to say to us and the
12 comments that everybody makes will be reflected in our
13 decision.

14 Secondly, we haven't made a decision. I
15 think there is a feeling in the public that when a
16 government board like ourselves, when we go out,
17 somehow we have already made up our minds and it is
18 just window dressing to go ahead and talk to the public
19 about it. That's not the case at all.

20 Mr. Martel and I have not made a decision
21 about this application and we won't until we have heard
22 all the evidence and all of the evidence that we hear
23 we discuss very carefully between ourselves.

24 We keep the rules simple about how this
25 meeting will take place. First of all, we are going to

1 call on the people who have notified us in advance that
2 they want to make a submission. This evening we have
3 been notified by three people that they wish to make a
4 submission. When they are finished, we will open it to
5 the floor and anyone may stand up and say whatever they
6 want to the Board.

7 Before making a presentation we will ask
8 you to be sworn in, if you are comfortable doing that;
9 if you are not, there is no requirement to do it.

10 Anyone in the audience is free to ask
11 questions about what's said here tonight. Mr. Martel
12 and I have will be asking some questions likely to make
13 sure that we understand very clearly what you are
14 telling us.

15 We also have here this evening familiar
16 faces, they are full-time parties at the hearing who
17 attend regularly and I think I should introduce some of
18 those people to you, in case they ask questions you
19 will know who they are and you will know whose interest
20 they represent.

21 Let's start with Mr. Vic Freidin who
22 represents the Ministry of Natural Resources, as does
23 Catharine Blastorah.

24 Dr. Terry Quinney and Mr. Ed Hanna
25 represent the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters.

1 Mr. Paul Cassidy represents the Ontario
2 Forest Industries Association and the Ontario Lumber
3 Manufacturers Association.

4 Betsy Harvie is with the Ministry of the
5 Environment, and Peter Davidson represents Forests for
6 Tomorrow which is a coalition of environmental groups
7 and Peter might identify those groups later on in the
8 hearing.

9 If you make a written presentation - I
10 don't think anybody this evening is going to do so -
11 but if there is something in writing that you wish the
12 Board to see we will likely give it an exhibit number
13 which keeps it straight in our books. We are up to
14 over 1,100 exhibits in this hearing.

15 Everything we say tonight is being
16 written down by our court reporters -- our court
17 reporter this evening, Marilyn Callaghan, and copies of
18 the transcripts of all the hearing are available at
19 your public library in Fort Frances. So you may
20 certainly go in any time and follow what we have been
21 doing.

22 Why don't we get started now with the
23 first presentation to the Board which is going to be
24 made by Florence Buffington.

25 Is Florence here?

1 Florence is from the Lakehead District
2 and Council of CUPE.

3 Hello, Florence.

4 MS. BUFFINGTON: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Do you wish to be sworn in?

6 MS. BUFFINGTON: Sure. Do you want me to
7 come forward?

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

9 FLORENCE BUFFINGTON, Sworn

10 MS. BUFFINGTON: I would like to
11 apologize for not having my report typed out for you.
12 My son has one of those typewriters that beeps when you
13 are making a typo and it kept beeping, so...

14 This will probably be one of the shortest
15 submissions with the least amount of technical data the
16 Board will hear. When a map of the area that the MNR
17 is referring to is looked at a person realizes that we
18 might as well be discussing all of Ontario because
19 approval under the Environmental Assessment Act for the
20 activities that include access, harvest, renewal and
21 maintenance will affect all of Ontario, if not the
22 globe.

23 I do not profess to be knowledgeable in
24 reforestation, the use of pesticides, logging, tourism,
25 native issues or hunting and angling, though I do feel

1 that as a consumer and by virtue of the fact I live in
2 northwestern Ontario I have the responsibility to voice
3 my opinion to this Board.

4 The forests, if they are to continue
5 supplying our pulp and papers mills, support the
6 ecosystem, clean the air, furnish recreation use,
7 supply manufacturers with timber for building
8 materials, fulfill the bonding of man to nature; in
9 other words, to continue, they need to be managed
10 differently and more efficiently than in the past.

11 The issue is not whether they need to be
12 managed but how and who will do it. The responsibility
13 to ensure that the forests are here for future
14 generations are yours and mine. The responsibility
15 should not be left solely on the MNR. It has to be a
16 shared responsibility because the results will not fall
17 solely on the MNR, whether the decisions are sound or
18 not, but on our children and their children.

19 It is not that I do not believe the MNR
20 is capable or has the expertise to make the best
21 decisions when taking all factors into consideration,
22 rather it is that I feel the responsibility is too
23 great to be left solely to the MNR. There are many
24 issues facing this Board and just as many answers being
25 put forth by those involved.

1 To spray or not to spray is a very
2 contentious issue. On one hand, you have the
3 government's system 2002 program to reduce pesticide
4 use on farms by 50 by 2002; on the other hand, you have
5 aerial spraying still taking place in Ontario, where in
6 Minnesota there is manual thinning and tending of the
7 forest. I find it interesting that Minnesota has moved
8 from a position of spraying to not and Ontario is still
9 spraying.

10 When an area is sprayed the chemical does
11 not fall only on the pests, but into the water that
12 enters the life cycle of the forest and all that
13 inhabit that area.

14 I do not believe that the MNR need such
15 wide sweeping authority over the area.

16 As the decisions from these hearings will
17 have long and far reaching global ramifications, then
18 it cannot be left to either one person, one group, one
19 industry, one anything. From environmentalists,
20 labour, industry, natives, tourist camp owners, all
21 deserve the right to have an ongoing input and say in
22 the management of the forests. The forests are not for
23 the exclusive use, profit or enjoyment of any one
24 group, but for all. Crown land is land in trust for
25 you and I.

1 There are many items that need to be
2 addressed so multiple use of the forest can continue.
3 Inventories on Crown and private land need to be taken
4 that include volume, age, species, site class.
5 Regeneration of cut-over land is essential to promote
6 the continuation of forests as we know them. These
7 methods will include weeding, brushing, juvenile
8 spacing, conifer release and precommercial thinning.

9 Who will pay? Who profits now? This
10 principle was endorsed at the Banff Forestry Conference
11 in 1981. Since Industry and both federal and
12 provincial governments benefit the most, then they
13 should be the parties that fund back into the resource
14 base.

15 Acid rain is an ongoing problem and
16 concern that knows no boundaries and yet agreement has
17 not been possible on this destructive issue.

18 I think it bizarre that a few weeks I was
19 charged with failure to wear a seat belt, that the
20 government feels it needs to protect me in case I am
21 involved in an auto accident, but the polluters and
22 those that totally disregard our environment get a mere
23 slap on the wrist at the best of times.

24 The health and safety and well-being of
25 those that derive their living from working in the

1 forest, whether it is through public or private
2 industry, should be of concern to all. I have seen too
3 many with lasting injuries involved with the harvesting
4 of the timber.

5 We have all seen and heard reports on the
6 rain forest destruction in South America and how it is
7 evident in space by the astronauts. Is not the
8 cut-over and lack of sufficient reforestation in
9 Ontario just as horrendous of a loss?

10 By preparing my presentation for these
11 hearings I started to assemble information to read.
12 The time and effort that was taken by individuals and
13 special interest groups is unprecedented. The articles
14 are well written and informative. Some of the better
15 ones that I read were Timber Management Planning for
16 the Present and Future produced by the Ontario
17 Federation of Anglers & Hunters, Forest Policy of the
18 Canadian Paperworkers Union, Forest Fires by the MNR,
19 Greening the Party, Greening the Province, a Vision for
20 the Ontario NDP, Statement of Environmental Policies by
21 the Ontario Forest Industry, Our Forest and our
22 Environment, Document 2, 32nd Annual Convention and the
23 IWA Canada Forest Policy.

24 When a person reads the information put
25 out in these publications it is very apparent that

1 there are many different groups that are concerned as
2 to where Ontario is heading into the 90s and that we
3 have to learn from our past mistakes. Many of the
4 views taken are diametrically opposed; that does not
5 make them any less valuable to those involved.

6 The first time I drove from Fort Frances
7 to Dryden on the new highway I was overwhelmed by the
8 beauty of the foliage -- of the fall foliage. I came
9 upon an area of the drive where it was so beautiful
10 that I stopped my vehicle and took in the splendor of
11 the view.

12 This, unfortunately, would not happen on
13 the same stretch of highway today. I have mixed
14 feelings of cutting to the road and when I really think
15 about it, it probably is to the best that if the
16 destruction is there it is better it is seen by all and
17 not hidden by a mere few feet of trees and if
18 reforestation take place it will readily seen by all.

19 I would hope while the Board is here they
20 will venture up to the Cedar Narrows area or take to
21 the sky for an aerial view of this area.

22 Over the next few months you will hear
23 and receive input from many concerned parties and
24 different lobby groups. None of us has a crystal ball
25 that we can look into the future and know what will

1 happen if the MNR receives, as they have requested.

2 I would recommend to you that the Board seek in-camera
3 sessions with front-line staff of the MNR.

4 What is needed is a blend of all
5 interested groups. These issues are too important to
6 be decided by one group. It must be an ongoing process
7 and a Board or panel formed to deal with the concerns
8 of different groups as changes and directions are
9 implemented. What is right today may not be right or
10 accepted tomorrow, that changes have to be made are
11 very apparent. The social and environmental
12 consciousness of society is ever awakening.

13 It is not that many years ago that
14 littering of the highways was accepted, not any more;
15 the social and environmental consciousness of this
16 society addressed the concern and it was dealt with. I
17 cannot today imagine anybody in my vehicle or anybody
18 else's vehicle throwing something out onto the highway.

19 It is not an easy task that the two of
20 you have before you. The amount of information that
21 you have already heard and will still hear would make
22 my head spin. I'm sure you've heard enough about
23 spruce budworm to write a book by now. Please remember
24 when deciding the fate of our forests that they are, in
25 fact, our forests and very fragile and not the

1 exclusive use of any one group, but for the continued
2 use and enjoyment of all for generations to come.

3 There will be decisions that cannot and
4 will not be acceptable to all, so let these decisions
5 be made and derived at jointly.

6 I thank you for your time.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Buffington.

8 MR. MARTEL: I would like to ask you
9 about the -- I think you said there was no spraying in
10 Minnesota; is that correct?

11 MS. BUFFINGTON: There is very little
12 spraying left in Minnesota. They do the trimming and
13 they have the other - I'm not sure what the word is -
14 but release the other insects that eat the bad insects
15 and --

16 MR. MARTEL: BT.

17 MS. BUFFINGTON: But they have basically
18 quit spraying on the -- I believe the state lands no
19 longer -- there is no larger spraying on the state
20 lands, just on the federal.

21 MR. MARTEL: All right.

22 MS. BUFFINGTON: I think Mr. Hampton will
23 be here tomorrow making a presentation and I know he
24 has all that information.

25 MR. MARTEL: I will ask him.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Buffington, do you have
2 any opinion about which is occupationally safer, to
3 spray chemicals or do manual tending?

4 MS. BUFFINGTON: I wouldn't have that
5 information, no.

6 I do know that the spraying, though --
7 like, you will see in the paper and they will say this
8 area is going to be sprayed. Well, first of all, who
9 is to say everybody that's in those areas is going to
10 see that or they could be illiterate or, you know, it
11 falls in the water.

12 And as we are aware from tonight's paper
13 there is now dioxins that have been found in the waters
14 here, so who's to say what will -- you know, what
15 happens with the spraying. It doesn't just land on the
16 pests, that much we do know.

17 MADAM CHAIR: You suggested that the
18 Board visit the Cedar Narrows area. We have been on
19 several site visits around the province. I am not sure
20 exactly if we were around the Cedar Narrows District or
21 not, but two years ago we did a site visit in the
22 Dryden area and came south, but I don't think we got --
23 I think we might have come close to the Cedar Narrows
24 area, but I am not sure if we were over that --

25 MS. BUFFINGTON: Well, it's on the same

1 highway. It's a branch off there, so it would be in
2 the same area. Was it an aerial view or...?

3 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we go in helicopters
4 and see everything.

5 MS. BUFFINGTON: Who took you?

6 MADAM CHAIR: We organize site visits,
7 the Ministry of Natural Resources supplies the
8 helicopters and the agenda is suggested by all the
9 parties to the hearing.

10 MR. MARTEL: The input comes from the
11 various parties. If they want us to stop somewhere, we
12 make every effort to accommodate the stop at any
13 specific site that's requested.

14 MADAM CHAIR: You also made a
15 recommendation in the latter part of your presentation
16 about the Board having in-camera sessions with
17 front-line MNR staff.

18 MS. BUFFINGTON: Mm-hmm.

19 MADAM CHAIR: And the purpose of that
20 would be that --

21 MS. BUFFINGTON: Well, quite often -- I
22 work for an association and we will have reviews and
23 we'll have somebody come in and quite often some people
24 are intimidated or they're not quite willing to come
25 forward with their own feelings about specific issues

1 because of who their employer is.

2 I'm not saying that that's the case at
3 the MNR or that there isn't anybody that would freely
4 come forward and speak their own mind, but I just think
5 that you might get maybe a little bit of different
6 perspective or point of view if you were in fact to do
7 that.

8 It is usually your front-line staff that
9 know what's really going on. It's not to say that
10 their top people don't know what's going on, but...

11 MADAM CHAIR: By front-line staff you
12 mean the people who are working in the forest?

13 MS. BUFFINGTON: The people that are out
14 there, the people that are really doing the job. They
15 probably have ideas that we've never even thought of.
16 Solution to all the problems, I'm sure.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Buffington.

18 Does anyone else have questions to ask of
19 Ms. Buffington?

20 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, I would ask one
21 question.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hanna?

23 MR. HANNA: Ms. Buffington, I was
24 interested in a number of the points that you made and
25 one in particular I would just like to make sure I

1 understood and that was, you had mentioned that you had
2 mixed feelings about cutting to the road; correct?

3 MS. BUFFINGTON: Mm-hmm. Well, when you
4 go along these scenic views and see, you know, I don't
5 know want to say the fauna and flora, but basically
6 that's what it is. It is beautiful, it's eye
7 appealing, it's there for you to enjoy, it's there for
8 the tourist to enjoy and then you see when you come
9 along they are now cutting right to the road and it
10 just sort of hits you in the face that it's really
11 going on.

12 Unless you are up in the air and you are
13 in on some those back roads, you don't really realize
14 it. You read about it in the paper or you hear about
15 it on the news or whatever, but until you actually see
16 it you don't really know what it looks like. You know,
17 it is just devastated, it's just gone, it's all gone.
18 And when it is cut to the road like that and you see
19 that now, you are also going to see whether they are
20 really replanting or not.

21 So, yes, there'll be trees back there
22 again hopefully if it's all replanted but it's still a
23 shock to see and it's good that it's right there in
24 front of you to see that they are gone, too. It makes
25 it more apparent.

1 MR. HANNA: So it is fair to say then
2 that on balance you think that it is better that the
3 public is made aware of what's taking place and that
4 they come to grips with that in their own consciences
5 in terms of dealing with the reality of what's
6 happening in the forest; is that what you are saying?

7 MS. BUFFINGTON: It makes them aware,
8 where before it was sort of out of sight, out of mind.

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Well, thank you
10 very much, Ms. Buffington.

11 MS. BUFFINGTON: Thank you. I just
12 wanted to make sure that there was a tree here.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

14 Is Mr. Dave Jorgenson here?

15 DAVE JORGENSON, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Jorgenson is with the
17 Rainy River and District Logging and Safety
18 Association.

19 MS. JORGENSON: I am a contractor with
20 Boise Cascade, one of many. A lot of them are present
21 here and I represent myself, I don't represent that
22 association when I'm speaking here.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you, Mr.
24 Jorgenson.

25 MS. JORGENSON: I don't have a very well

1 prepared text, I just want to give you a little bit of
2 background on myself and possibly why I'm in this
3 business and sort of the things that I think about it.

4 The background is, I was born in
5 Saskatchewan in 1937 on a farm in the Parklands area of
6 Saskatchewan, which is just south of the commercial
7 forest zone and I had an early interest in the
8 woodlands. We had a farm woodlot and it was managed,
9 selectively cut since 1910 and it supplied lumber, et
10 cetera, wood for the farm.

11 I also left there in 1955, worked in a
12 papermill in Paul River, B.C. and I decided I didn't
13 like that type of life. So I came to Ontario in 1957
14 and started with the then Lands and Forests. I worked
15 there for nine years, mostly in the timber management
16 aspect of it.

17 We started 1958, Diefenbaker's Road to
18 Resources Program. We had then the roads, quite a few
19 access roads into that district. We started a lot of
20 the tree planting, a lot of the scarification in that
21 part of the district. I started work with Lands and
22 Forests probably in its infancy in this part of the
23 district at that time, did forest firefighting at that
24 time or whatever was required.

25 Also a graduate of the Dorset Forest

1 Ranger School, 1962. I started with Boise Cascade in
2 the Woodlands in 1966 and worked there until about
3 1979, I was a logging foreman, logging superintendent
4 in Kenora and ended up in this area. In 1979 they
5 started a different concept of logging by contracting
6 out the limits. I have been there 'til the present.

7 I deliver probably about 32,000 cords of
8 wood to Boise Cascade, some to the sawmill at Sapawe.
9 We have a lot of equipment on site, a lot of
10 owner/operator equipment. The last time I valued it up
11 at around about \$3-million. My son who is 24 years of
12 age is working for me, he has worked in the Woodlands
13 since he was 14, he's invested about \$400,000 in
14 equipment and that is his livelihood, this is what he
15 likes, it's also why I have been in it for many years.

16 The logging areas are assigned by Boise
17 Cascade and we harvest the wood within these areas. We
18 have Ministry guidelines, we have Boise guidelines and
19 we fall within these guidelines, and I'd say to a
20 pretty good per cent.

21 Waste in the Woodlands is minimal as far
22 as merchantable wood is concerned. It's far different
23 than it was before.

24 We build our roads, I build probably nine
25 to 12 miles of summer road in a year maybe another 10

1 miles in the winter. There are a lot of environmental
2 concerns at this particular time with stream crossings,
3 et cetera. They weren't probably as particular as they
4 were before, but I don't think it's too hard to fall
5 within the guidelines of what they want.

6 The oils that used to be spilled on the
7 roads and whatnot are looked after now. Our machinery
8 does not leak as it does in some places. Any oil that
9 leaks out on our machines is costing us money, we are
10 very careful about this, we can't afford it.

11 The area that I am in right now is on the
12 Tessup Road close to the Turtle River park area. We
13 have a live-in camp, septic fields are approved by the
14 Ministry of Health, satellite dishes -- we have
15 satellite dishes and at the particular time we are even
16 putting in an exercise area which probably sounds --
17 room which probably sounds funny to people thinking
18 that loggers need exercise, but we are a fully
19 mechanized logging operation and people don't do that
20 much physical work anymore. When fire hazards are up
21 we are usually the people on the line and we stay on
22 standby and take initial attack on fires if need be.

23 The logging areas that we log up there
24 are blocked -- are the block system. There are areas
25 that are cut, areas that are left and I don't believe

1 that you can come back in and log the adjacent areas
2 until the cut ones are totally regenerated to the
3 Ministry's specifications.

4 I have always believed in the multiple
5 use of the forests and not a single user type of thing.
6 The block areas that we have, from what I see, are a
7 lot of moose around, very plentiful. I don't know
8 about the other wildlife, deer don't -- are coming in a
9 bit. They really don't -- aren't -- they've never been
10 in that area before, so maybe the young growth will
11 bring them back in.

12 I drive through many areas as they have
13 been regenerated and they look pretty good to me. Some
14 areas will not look any good for at least 10 years, and
15 this is why they look bad.

16 And that basically is an outline. I
17 wanted just more or less to show that the Woodlands has
18 supplied me and many people with a work environment for
19 many years. I would like to see my son stay at that
20 and many more people along with him.

21 Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23 Jorgenson.

24 Could I ask you a question. You made a
25 statement to the effect that you didn't think it was

1 too difficult to fall within, to operate within the
2 guidelines of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

3 MR. JORGENSON: Mm-hmm.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have any
5 difficulties cutting around reserve areas by water?

6 MR. JORGENSON: We cut wherever they tell
7 us to go. If they tell us to cut to the lake, we cut
8 to the lake. Those guidelines are not laid out by
9 myself, they are laid out with the Ministry and Boise.
10 Ministry I would imagine says yes or no.

11 MADAM CHAIR: And do you find it
12 difficult to avoid infractions by cutting into areas
13 you are not supposed to cut into?

14 MR. JORGENSON: We don't dare. No, no.

15 MADAM CHAIR: And you find operationally
16 that's not simple, but you can do that, you can operate
17 under --

18 MR. JORGENSON: Oh yes, it's fairly
19 simple really, yeah.

20 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask you at what
21 time -- you've seen substantial change obviously from
22 when you first started to the present.

23 MR. JORGENSON: Right.

24 MR. MARTEL: How long, in your opinion,
25 or at what time did that substantial change start?

1 MR. JORGENSON: The biggest change has
2 probably been within the last five years. The man day
3 productivity has gone up with the advent of the
4 feller-bunchers. I think that is a real big step.

5 MR. MARTEL: And your equipment, a
6 feller-buncher you can get in close to a lake and yet
7 still -- we have heard some concern I think that at
8 times it's not worth going in to harvest what's there
9 because of the cost. If you're doing some selection
10 cutting you don't go in because it's not financially
11 viable to do so.

12 I am getting a different impression from
13 you, that in fact you can go in and cut around areas of
14 concern or reserves without too much difficulty.

15 MR. JORGENSON: The areas we cut I think
16 are about 250 acre clearcut blocks. But if you're
17 referring to possibly cutting single trees here and
18 there, we just haven't done it.

19 MR. MARTEL: You don't do it?

20 MR. JORGENSON: No, no. We cut totally
21 the 250 acres.

22 MR. MARTEL: Okay, thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone else have a
24 question for Mr. Jorgenson?

25 Yes, sir?

1 MR. QUINCE: Mr. Jorgenson mentioned he
2 had been in the forest cutting business for quite a
3 while. It's only recently, as far as I can understand,
4 that there has been this serious regeneration of the
5 forests and if he's visited any of his previous cuts,
6 to what extent has he seen what he's cut off been
7 properly regenerated?

8 MR. JORGENSON: Yes, I have looked at
9 some of the areas. When I first came down here we
10 started cutting around Wellar Lake and that. I was
11 back there a few years ago, that's very well reforested
12 to me. I have seen an area on the Dryden highway, the
13 502, that was cut the year previous to when I came
14 down; it looks good, but I haven't walked all the
15 areas, no, but I've seen some pretty good looking ones.

16 MR. QUINCE: The question was -- what I
17 am trying to get at is, it's only recently that there
18 has been any thrust towards regeneration of the
19 forests, and you have been cutting a fair bit of time
20 and there are many examples where you have regenerated,
21 but in your estimation, to what extent do you think
22 there is proper regeneration of forests?

23 It seems like in the forestry industry
24 the Industry's more concerned with how much
25 merchantable timber they can get out of the forest and

1 it's only through FMAs and policing the forest that
2 have they seriously looked at proper regeneration. We
3 have our politicians around saying we're planting two
4 trees for every one we cut down and in my mind, in my
5 experience of travelling through a lot of the cut-over
6 areas that's simply not true.

7 There's lots of other factors that come
8 into play, you know, to what extent you have severe
9 road alignment, granite rocks and to what extent land
10 masses that have generated forests over thousands of
11 years, when you clearcut them it's just like a jungle
12 in Central America, you just don't have the soil there
13 any more for regeneration, it's darn near impossible.

14 And I would like -- it's very difficult
15 to get from the Ministry of Natural Resources any
16 serious data as to the balance out, whether it's Great
17 Lakes Paper or McKenzie Forest Products or Boise
18 Cascade, to what extent are they really truly
19 regenerating the forests because in my mind there's not
20 that adequacy.

21 And if we are seriously looking at jobs
22 in the future, part of the jobs in the future for a
23 proper forest management has to be dealing with
24 planting of trees for that regeneration. It's just
25 aerial seeding and lots of other ways just don't seem

1 to -- you don't seem to balance off incredible amounts
2 of employment, cut and harvest timber, is that really
3 truly balanced off with employment in the regeneration,
4 the ways of reforesting the depleted areas without
5 pesticides and without, you know, and also trying to
6 deal with some concerns obviously.

7 We just came down from Dryden through the
8 Dryden Road there and there is areas, they are never
9 going to be reforested, it's impossible because there
10 is no soil left on them and I am just asking this
11 gentlemen to what extent what he's cut does he feel
12 that there is adequate -- I know there is plenty of
13 areas where there is proof that there is but, you know,
14 in his overall perspective in all honesty, to what
15 extent does he think of the 250-acre blocks that he's
16 cut over the period of years are actually truly and
17 properly being reforested and successfully?

18 MR. JORGENSON: Well, that's a figure
19 that I don't know if anybody has the answer to. If you
20 want to get to figures, I have looked at areas that
21 were scarified in the 50s. Reforestation isn't that
22 new a thing, it was tried in the 50s. There was tree
23 planting, Dryden Paper had large tree plants. The
24 Dryden highway goes through areas that were planted.

25 I remember being back there in about 1961

1 and I drive through there now - this was before the
2 highway came through- I see several areas that are --
3 that I was probably in, looked fairly decent, but as
4 far as anything factual, I don't think I would be
5 qualified to have any answer to that, but I know
6 somewhat comes into it.

7 MADAM CHAIR: We don't have an answer for
8 that either, but I would say to the gentleman -- could
9 I have your name, sir, please?

10 MR. QUINCE: Mike Quince.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Michael Quince?

12 MR. QUINCE: Q-u-i-n-c-e.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Quince.

14 We have been listening to evidence in
15 Toronto for the last few weeks from the forest
16 industrytry on this very question of renewal and the
17 extent of planting and seeding and natural
18 regeneration, and I would just direct you - if you are
19 interested in getting some information on this - it's
20 available in Panel 8 of the Industry's case, and if you
21 are interested at all you can speak to Ms. Devaul and
22 she could see that you get some of that material.

23 Did you have any other questions, Mr.
24 Quince?

25 MR. QUINCE: It's again -- well, I point

1 to the group here that, again no matter what open house
2 I go to and to what extent I talk to MNR officials and
3 industry officials you just don't get the right answer,
4 you just don't get a decent answer.

5 And I don't want to put anybody on the
6 spot, but again the chap who works in the woods in the
7 bush on the extraction side of forest management still
8 doesn't have an answer and can't give a reasonable
9 assessment of what he's cut and what has not been cut.

10 And it seems to be the case over and over
11 and over where the statistics just aren't there and the
12 answers just aren't there and yet we continue to say we
13 manage the forests adequately. And there is a lot of
14 gaping holes whenever you get to open houses that
15 people can't answer, and it seems like MNR officials
16 are caught because they are trying to provide the wood
17 fiber that industry needs and Industry's saying that
18 they are doing their part. There always seems to be
19 holes whether you are talking about areas cut, areas
20 regenerated and there is too much lack of knowledge to
21 actually I believe adequately make decisions on, you
22 know, where forest management -- there's a big concern
23 with class assessment, you want to class the entire
24 forest under one set of regulations and there's too
25 much variety and, you know, what happens around Fort

1 Frances isn't happening around Temagami which isn't
2 happening around Sioux Lookout, and it seems like the
3 best way to manage it is just to have an overall set of
4 guidelines for everywhere, and I don't think that's the
5 true way of properly dealing with our resource.

6 MR. JORGENSON: If I might say, when I
7 was with the Ministry we used to do assessments of
8 cut-over areas, mostly plantations where we would go
9 through and run plots, and what they considered was
10 adequate stocking was - oh, I forgot the terminology -
11 but it had to be 60 per cent stocked I think probably
12 to a six-foot spacing to be adequate to conifer.

13 Now, I don't know what their guidelines
14 are to this day.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. The Board has
16 received a great deal of evidence about stocking
17 assessments and the matter that Mr. Quince has raised
18 in terms of trying to ascertain from a timber
19 management plan what area has been cut and what area
20 has been regenerated, is also something the Board has
21 received a great deal of evidence on.

22 In fact, it is confusing because you are
23 not talking about the same area of land when you are
24 looking at those data in the timber management plan. I
25 think all the parties have recognized that that's a

1 pretty confusing issue, and the Board is certainly open
2 to ideas about how you deal with that kind of a
3 problem.

4 Are there any more questions for Mr.
5 Jorgenson?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I have one
7 question for Mr. Quince, if I might, and I also might
8 just direct him to Panel 11 of the Ministry's evidence.
9 You have pointed out the regeneration panel in the
10 Industry's case and he might just also be interested to
11 look at either the transcript or the witness statement
12 and accompanying material from the Ministry's Panel 11
13 which was the Ministry's renewal evidence, and you
14 might find that interesting as well if you wanted to
15 take a look at that. . .

16 Just one quick question. I'm afraid I
17 can't turn around and speak into the microphone at the
18 same time, so forgive me.

19 You indicated that there was an area
20 along Highway 502 which you felt had been cut-over and
21 would not regenerate because there simply wasn't enough
22 soil there. I was wondering if you could give us a
23 better indication of where that was specifically?

24 MR. QUINCE: Specifically it's exactly
25 100 kilometres -- 71 kilometres north of Highway 11.

1 We took a bunch of photos there and we actually walked
2 it. It's very difficult when you see big bald spots of
3 exposed rock to get any inkling that there is ever
4 going to be regeneration in areas like that, it's just
5 next to impossible. What are you going to do, put soil
6 back there before the roads, and it's very difficult to
7 ascertain when it was cut, it was definitely at least
8 several years ago.

9 And one can't help but wonder, well,
10 Ministry seems to talk about I think it's 28-million
11 cubic metres of wood that is required by Industry and
12 there is 2.9-billion cubic metres of growth, timber
13 growth. Well, presuming they say the merchantable
14 timber, and where we walked there was certainly
15 incredible amounts of cellulose fiber left behind,
16 poplar and all kinds of stuff floating around.

17 And the other point, since we are talking
18 about the particular site, it hasn't been -- it looks
19 like it has been scarified but it shows no new conifer
20 growth and I would assume that is what the Ministry of
21 Natural Resources is growing.

22 And I wonder if there is not suitable
23 evidence of regeneration to what extent does deciduous
24 growth take over and there's a real demand or a real
25 need to spray areas that you're replanting when you are

1 trying to balance off and trying to get conifers to
2 grow, but there is none growing there, so how do you
3 expect anything to grow.

4 And obviously deciduous plants take over,
5 so you have got to spray it because you are not going
6 to go in there and mow it all back down and grow
7 conifers. That is just one example of areas that are
8 left behind.

9 It's very difficult, on one hand the
10 Ministry of Natural Resources says it's darned near --
11 why bother planting this, it's not going to grow anyway
12 and there's lots of bald spots, lots of rock and you
13 can't grow decent jack pine stands. But that's
14 specifically on the east side of the road.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I could just ask
16 Mr. Quince if during the break, after the hearing, he
17 could just indicate to us where ---I think we probably
18 can make available a map and maybe he could just show
19 us exactly where it is just for the Ministry's
20 information.

21 And also I was just wondering whether,
22 Mr. Quince, have you made any specific inquiries from
23 the district here in Fort Frances about the nature of
24 that cut, perhaps why it was harvested or what the
25 plans are in terms of renewal? You indicated there

1 seemed to be some evidence of scarification. I wonder
2 if you have made any specific inquiries in relation to
3 that particular cut?

4 MR. QUINCE: Since I am not from the Fort
5 Frances area, I live in Sioux Lookout area, it's
6 difficult driving by to get involved in the local area
7 here just by distance. I'm just unconscientious to
8 this area, I will and should, but there are probably
9 enough problems in Sioux Lookout area to deal with
10 without --

11 MADAM CHAIR: I think what might be
12 behind Ms. Blastorah's question is that this afternoon
13 the Mayor of Fort Frances attended the hearing, Mayor
14 Dick Lyons, and he was telling us that there were some
15 areas along I think this highway where there had been
16 blowdown and also where there had been infestation by
17 budworm, and I am not sure if some of those areas apply
18 to what you are talking about or not.

19 You are free to talk to Ms. Blastorah at
20 the break, if you would like.

21 MR. QUINCE: Okay.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are all
23 the questions I have, Ms. Koven.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?
25 (no response)

1 All right. Thank you very much, Mr.
2 Jorgenson.

3 And Mr. Greg Hlady is the last scheduled
4 submission this evening, although we will be asking the
5 audience to stand up, if they wish, when Mr. Hlady is
6 finished.

7 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, before Mr. Hlady
8 starts, I just raise this for the Board's attention,
9 it's not anything more than simply to bring it to your
10 attention, but I believe Mr. Hlady was before us in
11 Dryden also.

12 MADAM CHAIR: We remember Mr. Hlady well.
13 We were going to wish him welcome to Fort Frances, he
14 was in Dryden.

15 MR. HANNA: And the Board had made a
16 ruling that--

17 MADAM CHAIR: That we don't repeat
18 evidence.

19 MR. HANNA: --we don't repeat, so I just
20 bring that to your attention, for what it's worth.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Mr. Hlady has spoken
22 with Ms. Devaul about his submission and we are
23 prepared to go ahead.

24 Yes, Mr. Hlady?

25 MR. HLADY: Would you like me to swear

1 in?

2 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

3 GREG HLADY, Sworn

4 MR. HLADY: Thank you. In September,
5 1989 I presented a submission to these hearings
6 outlining a case for the denial of MNR's application
7 for a class environmental assessment. That submission
8 discussed changes to the philosophy and methods which
9 currently underlie how timber management is conducted
10 in this province.

11 The submission I'm making at this time
12 concerns other pertinent factors which I believe must
13 be considered as part of this process. The factors I
14 am referring to are: (1) the approach to development;
15 (2) global warming; and, (3) a request to the Board to
16 intervene in one area covered by the exemption order
17 11-9.

18 As forest resources continue to be
19 unceremoniously and indiscriminately slashed from
20 northwestern Ontario forestland there is a grave danger
21 of northwestern Ontario becoming a dumping ground for
22 the rest of the province and eventually the rest of
23 this continent with respect to solid waste and both
24 high and low level radioactive wastes.

25 As the valuable resources are extracted

1 from the region - valuable resources such as timber,
2 minerals and the bright young minds which are unable to
3 find opportunity in the region - as these resources are
4 removed to fuel the economic well-being of the rest of
5 the province and beyond, what will remain here in the
6 north in the absence of a comprehensive sustainable
7 development strategy will be a lot of depleted spaces
8 and a lot of people starving for economic development
9 of any sort.

10 The groundwork is now being laid for the
11 laying waste in northwestern Ontario. In the absence
12 of long-term community-based sustainable development
13 strategies, the region's resources will continue to be
14 depleted until northwestern Ontario is truly an
15 economic and an environmental wasteland ripe to be
16 trashed. How we as a people relate to the environment
17 which sustains us will determine if our grandchildren
18 and all the children of the future will be able to fill
19 their own needs.

20 The United Nations World Commission on
21 Environment and Development has defined sustainable
22 development as:

23 "Development which meets the needs of the
24 present without compromising the ability
25 of the future generations to meet their

1 own needs."

2 In speaking of forests, the World
3 Commission on the Environment and Development in their
4 report entitled "Our Common Future," had the following
5 to say:

6 "Undisturbed forests protect watersheds,
7 reduce erosion, offer habitats for wild
8 species and play key roles in climatic
9 systems. They are also an economic
10 resource providing timber, fuelwood and
11 other products. The crucial task is to
12 balance the need to exploit forests
13 against the need to preserve them. Sound
14 forest policies can be based only on an
15 analysis of the capacity of the forests
16 and the lands under them to perform
17 various functions. Such an analysis
18 might lead to some forests being cleared
19 for intensive cultivation, others for
20 livestock, some forestland might be
21 managed for increased timber production
22 or agri-forestry use and some left in
23 tact for watershed protection, recreation
24 or species conservation."

25 And it goes on to say:

1 "Programs to preserve forest resources
2 must start with the local people who are
3 both victims and agents of destruction
4 and who will bear the burden of any new
5 management schemes. They should be at
6 the centre of integrated forest
7 management which is the basis of
8 sustainable agriculture. Such an
9 approach would entail changes in the way
10 governments set development priorities as
11 well as the evolution of greater
12 responsibility to local governments and
13 communities. Contracts covering forest
14 use will have to be negotiated or
15 renegotiated to ensure sustainability of
16 forest exploitation and overall
17 environmental and ecosystem conservation.
18 Prices for forest products need to
19 reflect the true resource value of the
20 goods. Portions of the forest may be
21 designated as prevention areas. These
22 are predominantly national parks which
23 could be set aside from agricultural
24 exploitation to conserve soil, water and
25 wildlife. They may also include marginal

1 lands whose exploitation accelerates land
2 degradation through erosion or
3 desertification. In this connection the
4 reforestation of degraded forest areas is
5 of utmost importance. Conservation areas
6 or national parks can also conserve
7 genetic resources in their natural
8 habitats."

9 The report goes on to speak of species
10 and ecosystems. It stresses the importance of
11 safeguarding species and their genetic material and
12 states. Equally important are the vital life processes
13 carried out by nature including; stabilization of
14 climate, protection of watersheds and soil,
15 preservation of nurseries and breeding grounds, and so
16 on.

17 Conserving these processes cannot be
18 divorced from conserving the individual species within
19 natural ecosystems. Managing species and ecosystems
20 together is clearly the most rationale way to approach
21 the problem.

22 The manner by which we develop forest
23 areas of the province is central to the survival of the
24 resource based communities of the north. Complicating
25 the challenge of managing our direct human impacts on

1 forest ecosystems is an inter-generational debt come
2 due for the industrial phase of our civilization's
3 development.

4 There is a general consensus within the
5 scientific community that global warming is occurring.
6 The implications of this warming are more dramatic than
7 we can imagine. As the earth heats up, the impacts
8 will be felt throughout every aspect of our lives.
9 Massive changes in the form of environmental, economic
10 and social and demographic impacts are in store for us
11 as the atmosphere and the earth warm up.

12 Environment Canada in their State of the
13 Environment report published in January of this year
14 has provided a scenario of climate change likely
15 between now and the year 2025. The following are some
16 excerpts of that report.

17 The prospect of global warming induced by
18 the greenhouse effect is very real. The ecosystems of
19 Canada, which are intrinsically linked to climate will
20 inevitably respond to the changes. To Canadians, the
21 greenhouse effect and the warmer climate it will bring
22 us might seem like an appealing process.

23 If the warming took place over a few
24 centuries allowing the environment time to adapt, this
25 would indeed be true. Unfortunately, the climatic

1 change we face will take place by the middle of the
2 next century. A change so rapid there is no precedent
3 in recent history.

4 To put it in perspective. The warmest
5 period in Canada occurred about 8,000 years ago. The
6 mean annual temperature then was only about 2 degrees
7 Celsius higher it is do today, but it took hundreds of
8 years for it to rise to that level. We now face a
9 greater climatic change in much less time. This rate
10 of change will be extremely difficult to deal with.

11 Within Environment Canada, research has
12 been conducted on the implications of the climatic
13 change on Canada's ecosystems. Central to the research
14 is the recently published Eco-climatic Regions of
15 Canada. This report characterizes ecosystems by their
16 distinctive response to climate as expressed by the
17 vegetation and reflected in the soils, wildlife and
18 water.

19 As climate is widely recognized as one of
20 the most important influences on ecosystems, a climate
21 ecosystem response model allows for the development of
22 ecological scenarios under various climatic regimes.
23 Using such a model, the eco-climatic provinces of
24 Canada have been defined under the current climate.

25 And I don't have if everyone can see

1 this, but the upper diagram represents the current
2 climate and the lower diagram represents the climate as
3 it will be in 2050, according to this scenario.

4 The 2050 scenario shows a very different
5 Canada. It is no longer characterized by broad,
6 homogeneous, east/west bands as is present. A complex
7 mosaic of ecosystems, some new, others modified in
8 location and in extent reflect the response of
9 ecosystems to warmer climte. This scenario, however,
10 does not directly consider other ecological factors
11 such as soils and water; thus, areas classified as
12 temperate may be dissimilar to present temperate
13 ecosystems.

14 In time, soils will adjust, reflecting
15 the changes in climate. A new water balance will
16 develop and a new equilibrium will be established. It
17 goes on to say:

18 The prevading influence that climate
19 change can have on Canada can be illustrated by some of
20 the implications to wildlife and forestry. Major
21 shifts in habitat could occur. Some habitats may
22 disappear. Some may be substantially reduced in size
23 and others may increase. The timing of pattern of
24 migration events may change and, indeed, migration
25 itself may not be necessary. There could be a dramatic

1 change in forest distribution. Tree lines could
2 migrate northward. Species adapted to the changed
3 climate will replace our current forests. However, in
4 some areas of suitable climate other factors, such as
5 soils, may not be suitable to support forests.

6 What this model shows is the boreal
7 eco-climatic province which now covers virtually the
8 entire area of the area of the undertaking, and that's
9 the green area that you see in there that covers the --
10 the blue is the Subarctic and down, and the green
11 represents boreal forest areas.

12 The dark green represents cool temperate,
13 such as Toronto would have right now; the area around
14 Toronto -- sorry, the yellow and green spotted line
15 represents moderate temperate; the yellow one
16 represents transitional grassland; the orange one
17 represents grassland; and the red one or pink one
18 represents semi-desert.

19 What this model shows is the boreal
20 eco-climatic province, which now covers virtually the
21 entire area of the undertaking, completely disappearing
22 by the year 2050 and being replaced by four
23 eco-climatic regions which do not presently exist
24 within this area. The impacts of such a scenario being
25 realized are almost unfathomable. In less than the

1 life span of a tree, the climate may become unsuitable
2 for regeneration of whole forest regions.

3 Large scale forest decline, increased
4 forest fires, depletion of wildlife habitat, depletion
5 of genetic diversity, increases in specialized pests,
6 changes in water levels, changes in soils,
7 desertification and further acceleration of global
8 warming due to reduction in forest cover are some of
9 the impacts which may occur.

10 If we hope to mitigate these impacts, we
11 must begin to look very closely at the ecosystems we so
12 much depend on to understand how we can effect
13 appropriate responses to the anticipated changes.

14 We have no choice but to become fortune
15 tellers and we must obtain the best crystal balls we
16 can find for it will be our telling but our children's
17 fortunes which are at stake here. We must become very
18 flexible and skilled in our abilities to understand and
19 preserve the systems and species which will be tolerant
20 of the climatic changes confronting them.

21 Further, we must be prepared to divert
22 our energies away from taking the best from the forests
23 to taking the weakest and least likely to survive. We
24 must be prepared to modify the methods by which we
25 harvest, tend and regenerate the forests. We must

1 limit the high impact harvesting, tending and
2 regeneration activities which have become standard
3 practice and for which industry is presently geared.

4 Lower impact technology must be
5 introduced which allows more selective and ecosystem
6 sensitive harvesting, tending and regeneration
7 activities. Maybe if we tried using more people and
8 less machines and chemicals we could find that we could
9 feed more people and have lower machine and chemical
10 impacts. Forestry harvesting operations in this
11 province may have to adjust to becoming essentially
12 salvage operations, to harvest timber which has been
13 unable to adapt to the impacts mentioned earlier.

14 The social and demographic impacts of
15 global warming may be just as profound as the
16 environmental and economic impacts. The magnitude of
17 global warming will be felt throughout the world,
18 resulting in major demographic shifts in population.
19 The pressure towards further development will increase
20 exponentially as this scenario unfolds. So while we
21 struggle to manage change within our ecosystem, we will
22 be confronted with the concurrent need to develop
23 humane habitat in order to meet the basic needs of a
24 massive environmentally induced immigration.

25 One of the most useful crystal balls

1 available to assess the most appropriate and
2 sustainable uses of the forest will be the individual
3 environmental assessment processes. Another would be
4 the employment of community-based environmental and
5 resource professionals, such as wildlife and marine
6 biologists, foresters and conservation officers, to
7 inventory, evaluate and monitor species in ecosystems.
8 Without the establishment of a broad knowledge base of
9 specific local environmental information, we will not
10 have the wisdom necessary to make rationale development
11 decisions.

12 In summary of the first two factors of
13 this presentation, the undertaking should be denied as
14 the potential impacts are not limited to a predictable
15 range of relatively minor affects on the environment.
16 Conversely, the potential impacts on ecosystems are
17 profound and endemic in the philosophy and methods of
18 resource management and development currently promoted
19 by the proponent.

20 Now, before I go into the third area I
21 would like to play a short tape and this tape is a
22 speech by then Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland who
23 chaired the World Commission on the Environment and
24 Development which, if all here are not familiar with
25 it, is a commission. I believe there were 21 countries

1 represented by -- 21 countries represented on the
2 committee and the result of their study was this
3 report, Our Common Future.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Is this tape an excerpt of
5 the report, Mr. Hlady?

6 MR. HLADY: The tape is not an excerpt of
7 the report, but it's a speech which Gro Harlem
8 Brundtland made concerning the subject matter of the
9 report and it's about six or seven minutes.

10 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Just for the record,
12 Madam Chair, I was wondering if we could find out just
13 where and when this speech was given just so the record
14 is clear.

15 MR. HLADY: It was recorded from the
16 radio.

17 MR. CASSIDY: I am sorry, could the
18 witness speak up. I can't hear him when he is away
19 from the microphone.

20 MR. HLADY: This tape was recorded. I
21 believe it was on As It Happens and it was in relation
22 to the issuance of this report.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Do you know when?

24 MR. HLADY: No, I'm not sure. I couldn't
25 say for sure.

1 MR. CASSIDY: When was the report issued?

2 MR. HLADY: This report was first

3 published in 1987, reprinted in '87, '88 and '89.

4 TAPED RECORDING

5 As we near the end of the 20th century,

6 humanity faces a crucial question: Will we devote our

7 abilities, our energy and our efforts to further

8 short-term material well-being or will we commit

9 ourselves to enhancing life on planet earth?

10 Many of us are convinced what should be
11 our choice millions more will have to follow. Present
12 trends and policies cannot continue. They will destroy
13 the resource base on which we all depend. Poverty
14 continues to tie hundreds of millions of people to an
15 existence which cannot be reconciled with human dignity
16 and the need for solidarity, and in a world where
17 poverty is endemic, the environment and the natural
18 resources will always be prone to over-use and to
19 degradation.

20 Many other threats to environment are
21 truly global in scale and raise crucial questions of
22 planetary survival. The complexity, the magnitude and
23 the apparent irreversibility of these trends surpass
24 all previous conceptions.

25 We in the north have a special

1 responsibility. For too long have we neglected that we
2 are playing lethal games with vital life support
3 systems, for too long we have used the atmosphere, soil
4 and water as the ultimate sink of our industrial
5 excesses, for too long we have disregarded the warning
6 that global heating caused by industrial emissions may
7 disturb the global climate and agricultural and
8 sediment patterns, for too long we have overlooked the
9 devastating effects of acidification of over-use of
10 chemical products and pesticides, for too long we have
11 exported our first generation of environmental problems
12 to the third world and maintained an economic system
13 which leads to environmental decline in the developing
14 countries.

15 It is time that we realize that we all
16 share a common future. Maybe it is bi-nations -
17 north/south, east/west - that lure many into believing
18 that we may choose to separate ourselves in a world
19 that has become so inter-connected. The need to take a
20 holistic view of the world is becoming more and more
21 obvious day by day.

22 Prime Minister Brundtland went on to say
23 we need an international action plan to protect the
24 atmosphere and prevent climatic change. First, we must
25 reduce energy consumption before the end of the

1 century. She says we need research into renewable
2 energy. There should also be a technology transfer
3 program to help the developing countries. We must
4 increase scientific research and, finally, the Prime
5 Minister said we should establish a global convention
6 to protect the climate. Here are her concluding
7 remarks.

8 Mr. Chairman, the things that I have
9 addressed are critical for our common future. To
10 secure that future we must take action even before we
11 have full knowledge of the problems we are faced with.
12 The task is huge. The action I have outlined is the
13 minimum response required. The setting is urgent and
14 the threats are lethal.

15 We have come to a point in history when
16 we can no longer act primarily as citizens of any
17 single nation/state. We are irreversibly entangled in
18 the same destiny, but together we also have enormous
19 possibilities. We stand at a crossroad in the
20 evolution of the political culture of human kind.

21 Forty to 70,000 years ago, human kind
22 took up its struggle with the biosphere, two hundred
23 years ago we seemingly gained the upper hand in that
24 struggle. Now it is time to take a giant leap forward
25 in the upgrading of civilization.

1 Thank you.

2 ---(end of taped recording)

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hlady.

4 What we might do with that tape is
5 perhaps you could talk to Ms. Devaul about the timing
6 of when that recording was on As It Happens and we can
7 write and get a written transcript of it and enter it
8 as an exhibit at the hearing.

9 MR. HLADY: Yes. I'm sorry, I don't have
10 that information.

11 MADAM CHAIR: You don't need an exact
12 date, I think we can arrange to receive from CBC a
13 written transcript of that.

14 MR. HLADY: Are these proceedings being
15 recorded?

16 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, they are.

17 MR. HLADY: Okay. So you won't need a
18 copy of the tape.

19 MADAM CHAIR: No, I think we have
20 recorded what you have played and we will also I think
21 get a written transcript of the complete -- if there
22 was something else that identified the timing or the
23 date or whatever.

24 MR. HLADY: Okay.

25 MADAM CHAIR: We will call that Exhibit

1 1168.

2 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1168: Written transcript of Prime
3 Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's
speech referred to above.

4 MR. HLADY: As I mentioned at the
5 outset, the third part of my submission is a request to
6 the Board to intervene in one area covered by the
7 exemption order MNR 11-9. The specific area I am
8 referring to concerns the chemical destruction of a
9 broad range of tree and plant species with chemical
10 herbicides.

11 The Ministry of Natural Resources has
12 indicated its intention and has made plans to spray
13 chemical herbicides over northwestern Ontario forest
14 habitat. In my view the proposed spray program is
15 irresponsible, unethical and beyond the realm of wise
16 and sustainable forest habitat management. It is my
17 assertion that the Province of Ontario should
18 re-examine the wisdom of broadcasting chemical agents
19 over the forest and should immediately suspend the use
20 of these economic poisons in Ontario forests on the
21 following grounds:

22 (1) the use of broad spectrum herbicide
23 defoliants affect indiscriminate wholesale damage to
24 the integrity of the forest eco-system;
25 (2) no environmental assessment has been

1 undertaken to determine the environmental impact of
2 these chemicals upon specific sites;

3 (3) the effects of these chemicals upon
4 fish and wildlife are not fully known nor is the path
5 of these chemicals through the food chain;

6 (4) the proposed program circumvents the
7 principle of local control over local resource
8 management issues;

9 (5) the long-term economic value of such
10 programs is doubtful;

11 (6) there are alternative methods of
12 conifer release which are not disruptive to the wide
13 spectrum of plant and wildlife species which would be
14 affected by these chemicals. Implementation of such
15 alternatives would provide jobs and stimulate local
16 economies. And,

17 (7) the continuation of government
18 advocation of these methods serves to delay the
19 essential development and implementation of sound and
20 sustainable forest habitat management practices.

21 The Ministry of Natural Resources
22 continues to violate the spirit of the Environmental
23 Assessment Act by continuing to hide its questionable
24 forest management practices behind exemption order MNR
25 11-9.

1 Considerable concern has been expressed
2 about the spray program from residents and camp owners
3 in the proximity of proposed spray areas. Despite this
4 concern no recourse is available to those residents for
5 requesting individual environmental assessments as
6 would be the case if the MNR were subject to abide by
7 the government's own Environmental Assessment Act.

8 I request that the EAB take the necessary
9 measures to effect an immediate moratorium on the use
10 of these chemical herbicides until such time as a
11 process is in effect which will empower concerned and
12 affected individuals to initiate individual
13 environmental assessments of proposed spray areas.

14 I hope the Board will consider this
15 request as appropriate and in the best interests of all
16 concerned.

17 Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hlady, could I ask you
19 to repeat the seven reasons? I'm sorry, I have most of
20 them down, but I would like to make sure I have them
21 all.

22 MR. HLADY: Okay.

23 (1) the use of broad spectrum herbicide
24 defoliants affect indiscriminate wholesale damage to
25 the integrity of the forest ecosystem.

1 These herbicides which MNR plans to use,
2 they not only kill the pest weed or the weed tree
3 that's getting in the way of the conifers absorbing
4 sunlight, but they also destroy virtually all
5 broad-leaf foliage, herbivorous foliage and as well as
6 a number of species of trees. And I believe I counted
7 in one of the chemical companies pamphlets about 33
8 broadleaf herbs and I think there was about 8 trees
9 that these chemicals indiscriminately destroy to
10 promote the growth of one or two species of
11 commercially viable trees, as MNR sees commercially
12 viable trees.

13 The second one: No environmental
14 assessment has been undertaken to determine the
15 environmental impacts of these chemicals upon specific
16 sites.

17 How these chemicals act within the food
18 chain, how they act within an ecosystem is virtually
19 unknown. When I have requested MNR for information on
20 what lifeforms are affected by these chemicals, they
21 can only provide me with the chemical company's list of
22 plants affected and they really don't seem to involve
23 themselves any further. Because the chemicals are
24 registered they are not concerned with ecosystems
25 whatsoever.

1 The third one: The effects of these
2 chemicals upon fish and wildlife are not fully known
3 nor is the path of these chemicals through the food
4 chain.

5 2,4-D is the typical defolient which the
6 Ministry used to use. There are other chemicals that
7 are coming into use now, but I think if you look at the
8 history of chemical use over the last 20 or 30 or 40
9 years, the chemicals were always fine to be used and no
10 problems associated with them until some later date,
11 and there is lot of examples of that. We have DDT
12 which almost brought the bald eagle to extinction,
13 2,4,5-T.

14 2,4-D incidentally was a chemical warfare
15 agent and used to defol trees in Vietnam and there is
16 a lot of controversy over the effects that that
17 chemical has had on soldiers fighting in that war.

18 There has been a lot of research.
19 Recently I think 2,4-D was linked to non-Hodgkins
20 lymphoma, something like that. And so there is a lot
21 of effects which, as we know more about chemicals we
22 learn more of their long-term effects. The newer
23 chemicals we don't know so much about.

24 The proposed spray program circumvents
25 the principle of local control over local resource

1 management issues.

2 These are economic poisons we are talking
3 about, these are poisons; they are herbicides, they
4 could be pesticides, which are used to promote a better
5 crop, look more profits more growth of a particular
6 desirable species. There is no other use for them,
7 there is no other reason for them to be used, and our
8 economy in northwestern Ontario is largely controlled
9 from southern Ontario and 1,200 miles away is a long
10 way to try to manage our economy and it makes a lot of
11 sense that local people have more involvement and more
12 autonomy in terms of making resource management
13 decisions.

14 (5) the long-term economic value of such
15 programs is doubtful. In Sioux Lookout which I am
16 familiar with there is about -- well, there is between
17 20 and 30 different spray areas which they have
18 contracted for and I think there is about -- well, in
19 one management area there is about 200 hectares or
20 something like that.

21 I don't think that the costs of these
22 spray programs, and when you include the public
23 relations programs which MNR has to put on to try to
24 convince people that these programs are safe, I think
25 when you look at all the costs and the benefits in the

1 long term, I think you'd find some very doubtful
2 long-term benefits.

3 (6) there are alternative methods to
4 conifer release which are not disruptive to the wide
5 spectrum of plant and wildlife species which would be
6 affected by these chemicals. Implementation of such
7 alternatives would provide jobs and stimulate local
8 economies.

9 I was speaking with the district
10 manager -- acting district manager at Sioux Lookout a
11 couple of weeks ago and I asked him who actually has
12 the discretion as to whether these chemicals are used,
13 and he indicated that it was the forester. I then
14 asked him: But does the forester have the budget to
15 implement other methods of conifer release, and he
16 indicated that: Well, budget was a problem.

17 So it's the most economical, but given
18 the other drawbacks of it, it may not be the best cost
19 effective in the long term.

20 And (7) the continuation of government
21 advocation of these methods serves to delay the
22 essential development and implementation of sound and
23 sustainable forest habitat management practices.

24 Well, MNR is not interested in
25 ecosystems. MNR is operating under an exemption order,

1 and I have written letters to all the districts
2 surrounding - I think there is four districts I have
3 written to - I get a pat answer that says: We are
4 covered by an exemption order, we abide by the
5 Environmental Assessment Act, but it appears that that
6 exemption order, which is part of the Act as I
7 understand it, is the only part that they abide by.

8 And so the Ministry of Natural Resources
9 continues to violate the spirit of the Environmental
10 Assessment Act by continuing to hide its questionable
11 forest management practices behind that exemption
12 order.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hlady. A
14 few questions about the matter of the moratorium on the
15 proposed spray program.

16 Are you talking about the annual spraying
17 throughout Ontario in the area of the undertaking, or
18 are you talking about a specific area?

19 MR. HLADY: I am talking about the entire
20 area of the undertaking, but it's based on very
21 specific experience that I have had with local
22 residents.

23 I was asked to attend a meeting in Sioux
24 Lookout a couple of weeks ago of camp owners and
25 residents of areas near the spray program and they

1 expressed virtually unanimous concern about the spray
2 programs and indicated that they did not want any of
3 the spraying to take place but they didn't know how to
4 go about intervening in that process. And it appears
5 to me that the exemption order that MNR operates under
6 now really doesn't give them any recourse.

7 So there is considerable concern there
8 and it seems to be counterproductive when the Ontario
9 government drafts an Environmental Assessment Act to
10 serve a certain purpose and then it goes and exempts
11 one department which may have more profound impacts
12 arising from their activities than possibly any other.

13 MADAM CHAIR: You mentioned a little
14 while earlier about chemical pesticides. The evidence
15 that we have received from the Ministry of Natural
16 Resources and the Industry is that there has been no
17 spraying of chemical pesticides in Ontario since 1987.
18 This is a decision that's been made politically, it's
19 not a decision that has come from within MNR in terms
20 of scientific support, but they do spray BT.

21 And so we have heard evidence about
22 different kinds of spray programs, one being the
23 pesticides program and the other being the tending by
24 herbicides when we are talking about glyphosate.

25 MR. HLADY: Well, pesticides include

1 both -- well, actually three categories; insecticides,
2 herbicides and fungicides, as I understand it. So
3 pesticides is a broad term.

4 Now, MNR has made plans to spray
5 herbicides, both 2,4-D and --

6 MR. FREIDIN: Glyphosate.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Glyphosate.

8 MR. HLADY: Glyphosate, okay, and also BT
9 as being an insecticide or that type of a biological
10 agent, and I am not speaking specifically about BT at
11 this point because BT is a very narrow spectrum
12 insecticide.

13 MADAM CHAIR: So we are talking
14 specifically about herbicides?

15 MR. HLADY: I have a lower level of
16 concern about the BT than I do about the broad spectrum
17 herbicides.

18 MADAM CHAIR: So we are talking about the
19 herbicides being used for tending generally anywhere in
20 the area of the undertaking, and we are talking about
21 aerial spraying is your concern?

22 MR. HLADY: That's the primary concern.

23 MR. MARTEL: You have suggested that the
24 undertaking should be denied, and at that point I
25 couldn't keep up with you. To what stage are you

1 recommending that the undertaking should be denied, for
2 how long?

3 MR. HLADY: Well, I think the first
4 thing, prior to the completion of these hearings, as
5 you know the MNR is subject or will be subject to
6 comply fully with the Environmental Assessment Act
7 until these hearings are completed; is that correct?

8 Okay, so until these hearings are
9 completed MNR basically has licence to run roughshod
10 over the forest. They don't have to assess -- they
11 don't have to do any detailed environmental assessments
12 that include a public participation component, all
13 right.

14 So what I am saying is that, first of all
15 the exemption order, I believe that it's inappropriate
16 because the impacts -- and if we look at -- I will go
17 to Environmental Assessment Board citizens' guide where
18 it defines a class environmental assessment briefly. I
19 am sure there is more detailed definition, but it says:

20 "Class Environmental Assessments: There
21 are many provincial and municipal
22 projects which occur frequently and have
23 a predictable range of relatively minor
24 effects on the environment. The class
25 environmental assessment was developed to

1 achieve a reasonable application of the
2 Act to these types of projects.

3 Individual projects in a class do not
4 need to have their own environmental
5 assessment approval."

6 I would like to emphasize the term
7 'projects which occur frequently and have a predictable
8 range of relatively minor effects on the environment',
9 and I don't think that any of the timber management
10 activities as conducted now have a predictable range of
11 relatively minor effects, I think we are looking at
12 very severe impacts and, you know, in that light it's
13 not appropriate to use a class environmental assessment
14 for that type of project.

15 In addition, I would like to -- now, one
16 of the biggest contentious issues which has bothered me
17 through this whole process has been the public
18 consultation -- or rather, the lack of public
19 consultation by MNR in their activities.

20 And I would like to read a couple of
21 excerpts from the Executive Summary from the Royal
22 Commission on the Northern Environment, and that
23 commission being probably the most extensive public
24 consultation conducted in this area, so I think more
25 than any other undertaking that has been carried out as

1 far as public consultation, this document expresses the
2 general recommendations or the general outcome of that
3 commission.

4 "The Commission recommends that
5 the Environmental Assessment Act apply to
6 all undertakings proposed in the north
7 which are found by the Ministry of the
8 Environment to have potentially
9 significant environmental effects. Such
10 undertakings include private enterprises
11 such as forest cutting operations and
12 mines as well as related infrastructure
13 like access roads. Also included are
14 public or governmental projects and
15 programs including the Ministry of
16 Natural Resources resource allocation and
17 management guidelines or plans."

18 It goes on to say:

19 "The dominant industry in the north today
20 is the forest products industry. The
21 environmental consequences of cutting
22 trees, transporting timber, regeneration
23 and other forest management activities
24 were reviewed in some detail by the
25 Commission. It has concluded that the

1 boreal forest is particularly sensitive
2 to clearcutting and other forest industry
3 practices."

4 Further it says:

5 "....it has recommended that environmental
6 assessments of cutting methods be carried
7 out so that an information basis
8 established on the environmental effects
9 of cutting methods in representative
10 boreal forest areas."

11 The next point was:

12 "The Commission has concluded that wood
13 supply in Ontario's forests cannot
14 support expanded wood processing
15 capacity. It accordingly recommends that
16 the government of Ontario freeze mill
17 capacity until sustained yield forest
18 management improves the wood supply
19 situation."

20 Now, I had made a request to the Sioux
21 Lookout district to provide me last September with the
22 net increase or decrease in mill capacity. They were
23 unable to do so at the time and acknowledged that in a
24 letter of September 25th, 1989, A. G. Matthews to
25 myself, and he indicates here:

1 "We have not yet been able to answer your
2 question regarding the change in mill
3 capacity since the release of the Royal
4 Commission on the Northern Environment."

5 This letter was written eight months ago
6 and they have still not answered it, and I can only
7 assume that they may wish for these hearing to be
8 completed before they do answer it.

9 Now, the final point I want to make on
10 those RCNE recommendations is this:

11 "The Commission cannot accept the use of
12 class environmental assessments for
13 environmentally significant undertakings
14 proposed for north of 50 such as access
15 roads and forest management plans."

16 And I think that is exactly what MNR is
17 applying to do.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Just a few more questions,
19 Mr. Hlady, so I can understand what you are telling us.

20 MR. HLADY: Mm-hmm.

21 MADAM CHAIR: And one quick comment. You
22 have put your finger on an important situation with the
23 definition of what a class environmental assessment is.
24 In fact, it isn't defined anywhere in the Environmental
25 Assessment Act and there is now a task force review of

1 the Environmental Assessment Act and I understand that
2 changes will be made to come to a clear definition of
3 what a Class EA is supposed to be and how it's to be
4 applied.

5 MR. HLADY: Is that expected before the
6 end of these hearings?

7 MADAM CHAIR: I don't know. I think that
8 has been going on for some time. We don't do that, our
9 Board, that is the jurisdiction of the Ministry of
10 Environment, but certainly we have been consulted about
11 it.

12 And my question had to do, getting back
13 to the aerial spraying situation--

14 MR. HLADY: Yes.

15 MADAM CHAIR: --we have received evidence
16 from the Ministry of Natural Resources to the effect
17 that when they serve notice of aerial spraying that, in
18 fact, there are few points at which there will be some
19 notice and public consultation about the spray program.

20 Are you saying in the case of the
21 situation of Sioux Lookout with the camp owners that
22 there has been no official notice or no opportunity to
23 discuss the spray program with the Ministry?

24 MR. HLADY: I had written a letter to the
25 Ministry of Natural Resources in Sioux Lookout asking

1 them to define how public consultation is incorporated
2 into the timber management plans which include that
3 element of the spray program.

4 As I understand it, MNR has a four-part
5 process which they call:

- 6 (1) invitation to participate;
- 7 (2) they hold an information centre;
- 8 (3) public review of draft timber
9 management plans; and.
- 10 (4) public inspection of approved timber
11 management plans.

12 Any time I've talked to the Ministry what
13 they give me -- and I have got some responses here from
14 various districts.

15 MADAM CHAIR: The comments you just read,
16 were they only about the timber management planning
17 process or were they specifically about aerial
18 spraying?

19 MR. HLADY: No, they weren't specifically
20 about aerial spraying, although I have other
21 correspondence.

22 MADAM CHAIR: We have listened to days of
23 evidence about how the Ministry would propose going
24 about involving the public and notifying the public
25 about aerial spraying of herbicides.

1 Not to detract from what you are saying
2 or to throw you off track, but certainly that
3 information is available and Ms. Devaul could get that
4 for you out of the transcripts if it would be helpful
5 at all.

6 MR. HLADY: Yes. I have the details on
7 how the public notification is, but the concern that I
8 have is that it's not a closed loop. There is no -- if
9 you go to a -- I have been to a few of these open
10 houses and they are willing to listen, MNR people are
11 willing to listen, they don't always have too many
12 facts available or they can't really tell you a lot,
13 they can show you a lot of maps.

14 As far as how the input is incorporated
15 into their planning process, I am very doubtful that it
16 actual is. I think it is just noise in the system and
17 something that they would rather do without -- they go
18 through a lot of formalities, but I have run into a
19 brick wall trying to get information from MNR that
20 relates directly to the questions that I've asked.

21 MR. MARTEL: Well, have you requested --
22 as I understand it, there is a spray program coming
23 and if you requested -- or has there been an
24 opportunity for the public to have input with respect
25 to the proposed spray program which is going to occur?

1 I guess it would be this spring or later
2 on in the summer. Have you had an opportunity or have
3 there been any open houses where people can go with
4 respect to that, based on the planning process that
5 they are operating under now?

6 MR. HLADY: I'm not aware of any in the
7 Sioux Lookout area, although I couldn't say for certain
8 that there haven't. Usually these events are not well
9 publicized. The participation is usually very --

10 MR. MARTEL: I am going to ask MNR to get
11 the information for us on that because I would like to
12 know just what the case is.

13 I have no way of knowing and so I think
14 the easiest way is, if we could ask Mr. Freidin or Ms.
15 Blastorah, at least for my sake, to provide me with an
16 answer to what is transpiring in that area.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, that's the
18 details of the public participation in the Sioux
19 Lookout District specifically?

20 MR. MARTEL: Right, to know what's
21 happening there, if that's possible.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: And that's in relation to
23 the proposed herbicide spray for this upcoming season?

24 MR. MARTEL: Yes,

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I think that is something

1 that we could make available to the Board and we could
2 provide a copy of that to Mr. Hlady as well.

3 I'm not sure how quickly we can get that,
4 certainly not tonight or tomorrow.

5 MR. HLADY: I think the concern that's
6 being expressed by people is that they don't want the
7 spraying to occur. They want to stop the spraying and
8 they're not comfortable with it.

9 One person who owns a camp nearby has
10 asthma and has problems with various allergies --

11 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm sorry, Mr. Hlady, I
12 am just having a little difficulty hearing you, if you
13 could just speak up a little bit. I think the reporter
14 maybe is having a little difficulty as well.

15 MR. HLADY: I guess what I am getting at
16 is that what I'm asking the EAB for, in terms of a
17 moratorium on the spray, is simply that for that
18 element of the spray or for that element which is
19 covered under the exemption order, that that element --
20 the exemption for that element be rescinded and that
21 the normal process under the Environmental Assessment
22 Act be available as a recourse for people who are
23 affected or concerned about the spray programs.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Well, Mr. Martel and I
25 going to consider what you said to us tonight and your

1 request for a moratorium.

2 It is not clear to me immediately that
3 the EAB has the authority to do that, the exemptions
4 are granted by the Minister of the Environment. Our
5 authority extends to giving a decision on this
6 application. It may be that we would have some powers
7 like that, but that's certainly something that we have
8 to investigate ourselves and satisfy ourselves that we
9 do.

10 MR. HLADY: Yes, okay. Well, on that
11 note, the Minister of the Environment was a signatory
12 and was a member of the National Task Force on
13 environment and economy and the report which was
14 published, this one here (indicating), indicated strong
15 support for both the major recommendations of the World
16 Commission on Environment and Development and strong
17 support for the principle of conducting environmental
18 assessments.

19 And I would like to, in that regard -- I
20 can read the excerpt and it goes:

21 "Our recommendations reflect the
22 principles that we hold in common with
23 the World Commission on Environment and
24 Development. These include the
25 fundamental belief that environmental and

1 economic planning cannot proceed in
2 separate spheres."

3 It goes on to say:

4 "Economic and environmental planning and
5 management must therefore be integrated.
6 Further, we are in basic agreement with
7 the report of the World Commission on
8 Environment and Development and have
9 made recommendations to continue and
10 strengthen Canada's role in the
11 international movement to integrate
12 environmental protection and economic
13 development."

14 Now, there is a -- some of the main
15 recommendations of this, Our Common Future, the World
16 Commission on Environment and Development, I would to
17 read two of them or maybe three of them. The second is
18 called Inter-Generational Equity:

19 "States shall conserve and use the
20 environment and natural resource for the
21 benefit of the present and future
22 generations."

23 (3) Conservation and Sustainable Use:

24 "States shall maintain ecosystems and
25 ecological processes essential for the

1 function of the biosphere, shall preserve
2 biological diversity..." which these
3 chemicals eliminate, "...and shall
4 observe the principle of optimum
5 sustainable yield in the use of natural
6 resources and ecosystems."

9 "States shall make or require prior
10 environmental assessments of proposed
11 activities which may significantly
12 affect the environment or use of the
13 natural resource."

14 So the Minister of the Environment being
15 a signatory and apart of this National Task Force on
16 environment and economy, and stating that they are in
17 agreement with the major recommendations of this
18 report, Our Common Future, I don't think the Minister
19 of the Environment, unless through hypocrisy, could
20 deny the result for a moratorium on those spraying
21 programs.

1 spring or summer, the Ministry of the Environment would
2 have approved that. Spray programs are not conducted
3 by MNR without that approval.

4 MR. HLADY: That's correct. And when I
5 ask MNR if they monitor the results of the spray
6 program they have told me no, that's MOE's
7 responsibility.

8 And I have asked the acting district
9 manager in Sioux Lookout: Well, have you ever known
10 MOE to make a field visit to evaluate the spray
11 program, and he said: No, he wasn't aware of it.

12 So we have a Ministry of the Environment
13 that's asleep at the wheel.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hlady.

15 Our court reporters are getting a little
16 tired. I think -- well, let me find out how much
17 longer we think we will be here this evening.

18 First, does anyone have any questions for
19 Mr. Hlady.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a couple of
21 questions.

22 MADAM CHAIR: One minute, Ms. Blastorah.
23 We will just take a quick survey here.

24 (indication from the audience)

25 And other gentleman.

1 Does anybody else in the audience want to
2 follow Mr. Hlady and make any comments or submissions
3 to the Board?

4 (indication from the audience)

5 Yes, sir.

6 We will take a 15-minute break and then
7 we will come back and we will have -- whoever wants to
8 question Mr. Hlady can do so at that point.

9 ---Recess taken at 8:55 p.m.

10 ---On resuming at 9:15 p.m.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Please be
12 seated.

13 I believe a gentlemen in the back had a
14 question for Mr. Hlady.

15 MR. GEORGESON: On the global warming
16 effect of your scenario, the 2050 map there --

17 MS. DEVAUL: Excuse me. The court
18 reporters are having a hard time hearing you. Would
19 you mind just coming forward and using the microphone.

20 MR. GEORGESON: The greenhouse effect on
21 that scenario, the 2050 map, was that concerning that
22 we turn this northwestern Ontario into a prairie or...

23 MR. HLADY: For the area in Fort Frances,
24 it shows moving the eco-climatic province, shifting
25 from a boreal -- it looks like a boreal dry continental

1 to a grassland.

2 MR. GEORGESON: But that would never take
3 place.

4 MR. HLADY: Well, I think what might
5 happen is that as global warming begins to occur we
6 will start having a lot more forest fires and it could
7 be that -- like it says, it doesn't relate to the soils
8 of the waters and it is going to be very hard to
9 predict how those soils and waters are affected and how
10 they'll accommodate an adaptation of species within the
11 area or from outside of the area, so there are a lot of
12 unknowns in this scenario.

13 But they are saying that this is the
14 likely scenario that will take place in terms of
15 climate, and they are not speaking about other
16 ecosystem as such.

17 MR. GEORGESON: But that is saying that
18 you are turning northwestern Ontario in a prairie, by
19 the year 2050 they will be nothing here.

20 MR. HLADY: By the year 2050, in the area
21 between here and Hudson Bay, will have the same
22 eco-climatic problems as Toronto presently has.

23 MR. GEORGESON: Yes, but what I'm asking
24 you is, are you saying that we will destroy this, that
25 we are going to turn this country into a prairie?

1 MR. HLADY: What I'm saying is that -- or
2 I'm not saying it, I'm just a messenger here.

3 COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, I can't hear
4 you with your back to me.

5 MR. HLADY: I'm sorry.

6 What I'm saying is that we're going to
7 have to become fortune tellers; we don't know what will
8 happen. We know that global -- there is general
9 agreement in the scientific community that global
10 warming is occurring.

11 Some scientists say that it will be as
12 much as 8 degrees Celsius by the middle of the next
13 century. We don't know how that's going to affect the
14 forests, we don't know what species are going to be
15 able to adapt to those new climatic regions, we just
16 don't know.

17 So what we need to do, as opposed to
18 going in and cutting everything we see, is adopt a
19 development strategy where we save the best genetic
20 stock and we take what is the most unlikely to survive
21 and we become very selective and we become very precise
22 about the types of information we have to compile prior
23 to making judgments about how we develop.

24 And so it's only natural selection that
25 is going to determine whether certain species continue

1 to exist in this area. And if we go in and take the
2 finest genetic strains or indiscriminate in how we
3 harvest, we may find ourselves very impoverished in
4 terms of our species, our ecosystems.

5 I think if we don't make radical changes
6 in the way we go about assessing what we do in the
7 forest and the amount of energy - and by that I mean,
8 the amount of impact that we make on the forest, the
9 amount of energy we put in - there is probably a
10 general relationship between the amount of energy we
11 put into the forest and the damaging impacts we do to
12 the forest, so we have to find lower impact methods of
13 harvesting forests, of planting trees and at the same
14 time developing habitat so that we can accommodate
15 changes in -- we can accommodate demographic changes
16 which might occur.

17 MR. GEORGESON: Well, if it's regenerated
18 a hundred per cent from what is being cut now, the
19 scenario of the 2050 map is a farce; is that true?

20 MR. HLADY: Well, 2050. A tree you plant
21 today is not going to be mature by 2050. How do you
22 know that the tree you plant today will adapt to the
23 changing climate?

24 MR. GEORGESON: Yes, but if nothing
25 changes from any more than what -- if we don't cut any

1 more timber, is what I am saying, it will not change,
2 it cannot change, the only thing that is going to
3 change, if the Amazon is burning the country off, is
4 what you are getting -- you are putting the Amazon
5 against us cutting trees. We regenerate a tree, a
6 small tree will probably create as much carbon dioxide
7 and help the greenhouse effect as a large tree,
8 especially if we are cutting off areas that are seven
9 to eight cords the acre and we replanting them at 20 to
10 25 cords to the acre, and that's a fact.

11 MR. HLADY: I don't think anybody really
12 knows exactly what is going to happen to our forests,
13 and I think that is the reason why we have to adopt a
14 process --

15 MR. GEORGESON: Well, you gave us that
16 map and you told us that was going to happen by 2050
17 and that is what I wanted to know.

18 MR. HLADY: Environment Canada has
19 developed this model and they call it the climatic
20 model that is likely in the year 2050, but they also
21 say they don't have all the facts, they don't know
22 about how the soils will be affected, they don't know
23 how the waters will be affected. Our forests may burn
24 up, two degrees celsius change may be just enough to
25 ignite all of northwestern Ontario, and it could be

1 that given the changing climate and dropping water
2 tables, changing soils, it could be that the only thing
3 that will grow here will be grass. I don't know.

4 MR. GEORGESON: Yeah, but that is not
5 what I am getting at. I am saying, what we are doing
6 in northwestern Ontario does not affect that map
7 whatsoever; is that true?

8 MR. HLADY: No, that's not true.
9 Everything that we do globally affects it. The
10 production of --

11 MR. GEORGESON: I am talking about the
12 regen and what we cut. If we regen what we cut, there
13 should be no effect; should there not, or...

14 MR. HLADY: Well, Environment Canada,
15 1986, they estimate or they give an indication here
16 that - let me just find it - regeneration, okay.

17 Efforts promoting the regeneration of
18 tree harvesting have not been extensive in Canada,
19 natural regeneration can be acceptable when species
20 that grow back are suitable and when they grow back
21 rapidly enough to protect the ecosystem, but only one
22 fifth of the area harvested between '75 and '80 was
23 seeded or replanted. And it goes on to give different
24 percentages for different provinces.

25 In Ontario about one quarter -- so what

1 they are saying is, about a quarter of what we cut has
2 been reseeded or replanted, and you can plant two trees
3 for every one that you cut, but three trees may die or
4 four trees may die or 10 trees may die, we don't know.

5 MR. GEORGESON: I can't go by all of
6 Ontario, but I am talking about this district. I know
7 for a fact there is regen at least a hundred per cent
8 of what we are cutting and if not more.

9 MR. HLADY: How do you know for a fact?

10 MR. GEORGESON: Because I have been in it
11 for 20 years here.

12 MR. HLADY: Okay. How long does it take
13 a tree to grow?

14 MR. GEORGESON: I am talking about trees
15 that are 15 feet high now that say, 15 years ago was
16 running maybe four to five cords an acre when I was
17 replanting. I bet you some of these blocks are at 50
18 cords an acre, they have got to be gone in and trimmed
19 by hand because they have grown back so thick.

20 There is certain places that on bald
21 rocks that Mr. Quince had talked about regrowing on
22 bald rocks. Well, they won't regrow on bald rocks but
23 he's not taking out the places that are regrown where
24 there was nothing growing before this and it's been
25 replanted and it's coming back thick, thick, thick and

1 before there may have been three trees growing in an
2 acre and now there is about 3,000.

3 MR. HLADY: You worked in forest industry
4 I assume.

5 MR. GEORGESON: That's right.

6 MR. HLADY: I wonder if you could maybe
7 tell me: Do you -- when you go into an area to
8 degenerate it, to cut an area.

9 MR. GEORGESON: Harvest.

10 MR. HLADY: Do you discriminate between
11 the high genetic strains of trees and the lower genetic
12 strains of trees, or do you make any judgment as to
13 what are the better trees to leave and what are, you
14 know, like what trees are taken?

15 MR. GEORGESON: All the merchantable
16 timber.

17 MR. HLADY: And merchantable means what?

18 MR. GEORGESON: Most conifer some poplar
19 but mostly conifer.

20 MR. HLADY: And what happens to the rest?

21 MR. GEORGESON: Well, most stands there
22 is very little poplar and if there is it's usually
23 brush. Most places it's overmature, and our areas
24 aren't growing up with anything but brush.

25 MR. HLADY: Well, I can say from my own

1 experience I've cut pulp, I've worked in the forest
2 industry and I know that the trees you take, you
3 hygrade the trees, you take what you can make the most
4 money on.

5 MR. GEORGESON: Merchantable timber.

6 MR. HLADY: That's right. If you could
7 cut a tree 10 feet up and skid it out, you are not
8 going to take it because it's got a big hole on the
9 bottom and you're not going to get a certain scale on
10 it. So you take what's most profitable for you to take
11 and anything that is not profitable --

12 MR. GEORGESON: Yeah, but you're going
13 around in a circle here.

14 MR. HLADY: Anything that is not
15 profitable you run over. You take poplar trees, push
16 them down run them over, and hide whatever is going to
17 be much problem to drag out.

18 MR. GEORGESON: You are going around. I
19 told you that we cut areas that are five to eight cords
20 an acre, maybe 10 the odd place and we are regenning,
21 some of them are coming back at 50 cords an acre.

22 So wouldn't that be better for your
23 ecological system in the future than what is there at
24 the present? Does brush help the ecological system.

25 MR. HLADY: Yes.

1 MR. GEORGESON: More so than trees? More
2 so than trees?

3 MR. HLADY: Wait a minute.

4 MR. GEORGESON: More so than trees?

5 MR. HLADY: Say, tag alder, tag alder
6 work like a legume and they fix nitrogen from the
7 oxygen in the air to the soil and they prepare the soil
8 for a new growth of trees, so brush does help.

9 Normally you have a pioneer type of --
10 various pioneer species that go in and prepare the soil
11 for what eventually becomes a conifer forest.

12 MR. GEORGESON: Yes, but it all grows
13 back with brush. After we cut it, within three years
14 it's solid brush, we can't walk through it. Have you
15 walked through any open cuts?

16 MR. HLADY: Well, have you examined your
17 cutting methods?

18 MR. GEORGESON: Yes.

19 MR. HLADY: Because there could well be a
20 relationship between your cutting methods and the
21 reason that you're not getting a lot of successful
22 regeneration on natural regeneration.

23 MR. GEORGESON: Yes, but I say we are. I
24 say we are, more so than what you say. The way you're
25 talking we don't get any, absolutely not.

1 MR. HLADY: No, I am not saying you don't
2 get any, but there is a lot of issues involved in it.
3 You're saying you --

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hlady, excuse me, I
5 think we have explored--

6 MR. GEORGESON: Yeah. I just wanted to
7 ask one question.

8 MADAM CHAIR: --this particular issue,
9 but I thank you for your question, and you are Mr...?

10 MR. GEORGESON: Georgeson.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Georgeson?

12 MR. GEORGESON: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

14 Are you a contractor, Mr. Georgeson?

15 MR. GEORGESON: Yes, I do that.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

17 Does anyone else have a question for Mr.
18 Hlady?

19 Did you, Ms. Blastorah?

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I don't
21 specifically have a question, it was more a couple of
22 comments in relation to some of the statements Mr.
23 Hlady made of a legal nature.

24 First of all, he raised the issue of a
25 possible moratorium or was seeking a moratorium from

1 the Board on the use of chemical herbicides
2 specifically or pesticides, and I would just point out
3 to the Board, as I am sure the Board is aware, that it
4 is the Ministry of Natural Resources position that the
5 Board does not have the jurisdiction to impose such a
6 moratorium on the use of chemical pesticides.

7 Secondly, he raised the issue of - as he
8 did in Dryden, I believe - of compliance by the
9 Ministry of Natural Resources with both the
10 Environmental Assessment Act and exemption order 11-9
11 and, as the Ministry responded to Mr. Hlady in Dryden
12 when he raised the same issue, it is the Ministry's
13 position that the Ministry is not in breach of the
14 Environmental Assessment Act, the Ministry is not in
15 breach of exemption order 11-9 and, further, the
16 Ministry is also of the view that -- the very strong
17 view that it is not in breach of the spirit of either
18 the Environmental Assessment Act or exemption order
19 11-9. I won't go beyond that because it was all
20 canvassed in Dryden.

21 Thirdly, Mr. Hlady raised the issue that
22 there has been no environmental assessment into the use
23 of chemical -- I believe he said herbicides
24 specifically, and he objected to that. And I would
25 just state that it is the position of the Ministry of

1 Natural Resources that the Board will make a decision
2 in this hearing, this environmental assessment as to
3 what conditions, if any, should be imposed with regard
4 to the use of chemical pesticides.

5 Obviously there is a wide range of views
6 in relation to that. We have heard some evidence to
7 date, and I anticipate there will be more evidence
8 forthcoming, and it is part of the task of this Board
9 to make a decision as to what conditions should be
10 imposed, if any, based on all of that evidence.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

13 MR. HLADY: I would like to respond to
14 that, if I could.

15 On the first point, I did not ask the
16 Board to make -- to impose a moratorium. What I said
17 was, I request that the EAB take the necessary measures
18 to effect an immediate moratorium, and if that means
19 making application to the Minister of Environment to do
20 so, then I am not sure of where your jurisdiction
21 begins and where it ends, but what I am asking is that
22 you take the necessary measures to effect immediate
23 moratorium.

24 On the second point -- I wonder if you
25 could refresh my memory what that was?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly. It was with
2 regard to your statement that the Ministry is in breach
3 of both the Environmental Assessment Act and the word
4 of exemption order 11-9, and also I think you made a
5 statement that, in your opinion, the Ministry is in
6 breach both the spirit of the Environmental Assessment
7 Act and/or the exemption order, I wasn't just sure
8 which.

9 MR. HLADY: Okay. I guess there is some
10 confusion on your part on that. I did not say the
11 Ministry of Natural Resources was in breach of the
12 Environmental Assessment Act. The Environmental
13 Assessment Act, as I understand it, allows for an
14 exemption from the Environmental Assessment Act, so
15 that the Ministry of Natural Resources, by being exempt
16 and by having that inherent in the Environmental
17 Assessment Act, does not comply with the spirit of the
18 Environmental Assessment Act but only with the
19 exemption order.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, I apologize if I
21 mischaracterized or misunderstood Mr. Hlady's comments.

22 I would just state, the third of my
23 points was that it is the position of the Ministry that
24 the fact of the exemption order is not in breach of the
25 environmental spirit of the Environmental Assessment

1 Act. But I will leave it at that.

2 MR. HLADY: Yeah. And I would dispute
3 that because the impacts that we are talking about here
4 in relation to forest management are severe impacts and
5 not of the type which I would expect the Environmental
6 Assessment Act would exempt normally.

7 However, I believe there is also
8 provision for a political exemption by - I don't know
9 know if it's Cabinet or whether it's the Minister of
10 the Environment, I am not really sure - but that is a
11 decision made by the Cabinet or the Minister of the
12 Environment and that decision is a political decision
13 and not based on the direct impacts that are concerned.
14 It may have to relate to economic impacts or other
15 impacts, I don't know.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much for
17 your comments, Mr. Hlady.

18 MR. HLADY: Thank you.

19 MR. CASSIDY: There is one matter I would
20 like to raise in respect of Mr. Hlady's comments, Madam
21 Chair--

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy.

23 MR. CASSIDY: --and that is in respect of
24 the exemption order, and I detected a suggestion by Mr.
25 Hlady that the exemption order allows the Ministry to -

1 I think he used the words - run roughshod over public
2 consultation and not in fact engage in a process of
3 like consultation, and that is in fact an error.

4 The exemption order 11-9 requires by its
5 terms and is subject to the Ministry effecting public
6 consultation; that is, before this decision has been
7 rendered by this Board, and in fact there is evidence
8 before the Board, if Mr. Hlady wishes to review the
9 transcripts, that that has occurred since the present
10 timber management planning process was instituted
11 pursuant to Exhibit 4.

12 MR. HLADY: What exactly -- the question
13 that I asked myself about public consultation is that
14 it's fine to say you have a public consultation process
15 and it's fine to listen to the people that have
16 concerns, but if those concerns and that process
17 doesn't allow or empower those individuals to carry
18 their concerns to a higher level, to another level
19 where more detailed assessment takes place or where
20 broader participation would take place, then it's
21 rather a useless process.

22 It may look good on the surface, but when
23 you start scratching the wax off of it it's all rusty,
24 there is no effective public consultation process which
25 people can utilize to have their specific concerns

1 about environmental assessment dealt with.

2 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further comment.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
4 Hlady.

5 MR. HLADY: Thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: I believe there was another
7 gentleman who raised his hand and said he would like to
8 address the Board this evening.

9 DON START, Sworn

10 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir?

11 Thank you, Mr. Hanna, for supplying the
12 water glasses this evening.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: We have used ours all up.

14 MR. MARTEL: A new calling.

15 MR. START: Madam Chair, is that loud
16 enough?

17 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, it is, sir.

18 MR. START: Yes, my name is Don Start and
19 I am a retired forester with 40 years of working time
20 before retirement in 1974, or 1971 from forest industry
21 largely.

22 I want to speak in support of one of
23 Bruno Seppala's arguments that before any given timber
24 management plan is approved the applicant should
25 deposit in a special trust fund enough money to defray

1 the first year's cost of renewal and tending as and
2 when such activities are called for in the plan. This
3 deposit -- the amount of the deposit more or less would
4 be repeated each year.

5 Basically what is required is the money
6 be available automatically as needed without any lag or
7 hitch or reduction. The reasoning behind the
8 requirement is that government funding is rather
9 unreliable and maybe quickly so, whether from drastic
10 overspending or from abrupt decisions that other needs
11 and demands are more pressing than those for
12 silviculture or planting trees or whatever.

13 Also, because the major part of our -- or
14 a large part of a year's planting nowadays is container
15 stock grown in greenhouses, when that stock reaches a
16 certain age or a certain size it has to be moved out
17 and planted.

18 I would remind the Board that
19 container -- each container for one little tree
20 approximates the size of my first finger containing
21 little or no soil and receiving it's nutrition
22 mechanically by watering. So when the crown of each
23 seedling reaches a certain size it has to be moved out
24 and planted.

25 If no money, no planting, trees thrown

1 away, perhaps millions of them provincially, five-year
2 plans and disarray and no 80th year supply of wood in
3 the future.

4 Some progress has been made overcoming
5 these problems. Seppala states: One large company has
6 created its own financing in trust, quite independent
7 of government. I think the method has much merit. I
8 think it should be adopted.

9 Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
11 Start.

12 Does anyone have any questions for Mr.
13 Start?

14 (no response)

15 All right. Thank you very much, sir.

16 MR. START: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else here
18 this evening who would like to say something to the
19 Board?

20 Yes, Mr. Quince?

21 MR. QUINCE: Just a couple of comments on
22 some of my experiences.

23 I remember talking to a forester at Great
24 Lakes Products Forest Company around Sioux Lookout who
25 made a comment that the Ministry of Natural Resources

1 has the personnel that get transferred all over the
2 place and they are not of any sufficient duration
3 within districts to actually know what's going on out
4 in the forests. If you don't know what's out in the
5 forest, how can you probably manage it?

6 When you talk to foresters, they are in a
7 bind politically or whatever, their hands are tied and
8 they can't really properly manage the forest either
9 because they've got pressures around them and it seems
10 that the people that actually know is the previous
11 chap, Mr. Start, and other people that are out here
12 who - whether I agree with their comments or not - are
13 actually the resources of information that we need to
14 actually get proper management together.

15 We have all kinds of opposing forces and
16 different directions they are coming from, and I would
17 like to be able to go into the Ministry of Natural
18 Resources and feel that I can sit down and talk to
19 somebody and actually get some answers.

20 The foresters of the companies are
21 actually running around trying to manage forests,
22 obviously on behalf of the corporations and the big
23 companies, and seem to get all messed up because of
24 inadequacies within the Ministry of Natural Resources
25 and there always seems to be a turn-around where

1 everybody is pointing a finger at everybody else. And
2 I would like to see some of the expertise, especially
3 from experienced people that have been in the forest
4 business, to be able to come up and really make an
5 impact on the whole issue of forest management.

6 There is a lot of great things happening
7 in other parts of the world, Scandinavia, technologies,
8 different ways of using fibers, dealing with industry
9 pollution. There are all kinds of things that can be
10 addressed if there is a political will and economics to
11 provide that.

12 It is unfortunate when you hear from the
13 Natural Resource's say: Well, we don't have the
14 personnel to deal with it. You have old schools of
15 thought versus new schools of thought. I think the
16 expertise is there and the information is there, it
17 just always seems to be a real struggle to actually
18 find out what's going on.

19 It is great to see that people are coming
20 out and addressing it from different sides and that's
21 the only way you are going to get some sort of basis,
22 database or information base to actually get the true
23 direction that northwestern Ontario has to go for the
24 future.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Quince.

1 I would also point out that the Board
2 agrees wholeheartedly with you. The reason we have
3 these meetings is so that we can get out into the
4 communities and get everybody's different point of
5 view.

6 As well, I think in terms of getting the
7 specific kinds of information that you might want about
8 activities in the forest, our transcripts from this
9 hearing I think form a very valuable document that's
10 open to the public.

11 Now, there's no point in saying: Go to
12 the transcripts and look up 40,000 pages to see what
13 you want, but in fact at the Board office we have them
14 on -- they are computerized and if you were to call the
15 Board's office or call our liaison officer, we are able
16 to point you very quickly to evidence on specific
17 topics that we have heard, and for someone like
18 yourself who is obviously interested and has some idea
19 of what kind of information they want, that might be
20 useful. And I simply throw that out to you as
21 something you might want to pursue.

22 MR. QUINCE: My experience in trying to
23 deal with open houses and information is that you get
24 stacks of information and it's unfortunate that
25 self-employed people like myself don't get paid to

1 actually look at that.

2 You know, we have an Industry here
3 representative and I would surmise that, you know,
4 people are on payrolls to deal with this.

5 I would imagine the Ministry of Natural
6 Resources' people and I imagine the Industry people are
7 here on salaries on behalf and people like myself
8 that -- you know, we go out there on own own interest
9 and we can't sit down for days upon days going through
10 reams and reams of information.

11 One of the things I learned going to
12 school is try to put presentation off -- across very
13 quickly, precisely, generally graphically and to be
14 able to arrive at some sort of reasonable synthesis
15 from all this data, and I have yet to see the Ministry
16 of Natural Resources be able do that so that the lay
17 person can understand what's going on.

18 Again, I don't have days on end to come
19 in and spend on stacks of data, I don't have that time,
20 and it's surprising in this computer age and this age
21 of tremendous amount of information that they can't
22 synthesize and be able to be put across rather simply
23 or graphically.

24 We hear about -- you know, dumb farmers
25 aren't dumb anymore, they have to have incredible

1 amounts of knowledge and ability to deal with new
2 technology. I am rather surprised. Maybe the
3 Industry -- I think the Industry has the capability,
4 but it just doesn't seem to come across where it's
5 understandable.

6 I used to be very radical ten years ago
7 when I first came up into the north -- 15 years ago
8 when I same up from southern Ontario, especially with
9 the native extraction, the whole issue to deal with the
10 native people, and it opened my eyes spending five
11 years on reserves and realizing their situation and I
12 transfer that over to my experience dealing with old -
13 how would you say - just lines of thought versus new
14 lines of thought coming up with the next generation of
15 foresters.

16 And it's -- I learned a lot more about
17 forestry and talked to people and tried to understand.
18 From that information I have a lot more respect for the
19 Ministry of Natural Resources and I think that this
20 more awareness and more upfront with data has given us
21 a better realization of where industry stands, where
22 forestry stands and the whole management process stands
23 so that we can all somehow get a better understanding
24 whether we agree or disagree with it, with the
25 direction that you are trying to do, you know, for the

1 next series of decades.

2 MADAM CHAIR: You certainly put your
3 finger on a topic that we have heard lots of evidence
4 about; that is, how do you package all this information
5 so that people can find shortcuts into it and get
6 exactly and precisely what they want and how other
7 people who want lots of it to study and use for other
8 reasons also have that access.

9 MR. QUINCE: I think in Canada we have a
10 tremendous amount of base, land base where we can get
11 by without -- not doing it whereas Norway and other
12 Scandinavian countries have a finite amount; they just
13 don't have the land base we do.

14 You know, it's there, it's just a matter
15 of political will. We deal with four years of politics
16 and politicians just grabbing out for jobs and, you
17 know, trees take 80 years from this chap, from the
18 forester, that got up just last, the last chap that
19 spoke -- dealt with, you know, on the 80th year will we
20 have the timber there, and I think this is one of the
21 things we are all trying to adjust to.

22 We all want our lifestyles and the jobs
23 to be able to provide those lifestyles, but the timber
24 has to be there and if we don't really know, we don't
25 have that information base, then, you know, there is

1 going to be lots of skepticism on all sides.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
3 Quince.

4 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I would like
5 to ask Mr. Quince just a question of clarification.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Cassidy?

7 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Quince, would you
8 support efforts to, in effect, simplify the timber
9 management process in terms of information
10 dissemination to make it easier for people like
11 yourself to understand this amount of information that
12 you often get?

13 MR. QUINCE: For sure. I see much
14 more -- I'm a log builder by trade and, therefore, I
15 need a certain amount of timber.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Right.

17 MR. QUINCE: And there is a limited --
18 there is a finite amount of mature timber that I have
19 access to. I would be very happy to see that. For
20 example, the red pine, I know there is one jobber
21 around Dryden who says: I have got enough red pine to
22 cut for the next nine years and, you know, "x" number
23 of cords a year. What happens after nine years?

24 MR. CASSIDY: I'm sorry, I was talking
25 about the process and one of the things that has been

1 come up in this hearing for a period of time - other
2 counsel can disagree with me if they wish - is how we
3 make make the process understandable to people such as
4 yourself and others who are not actively involved in it
5 on a day-to-day basis.

6 I was just wondering if you would support
7 those efforts that could be devised by people appearing
8 before the Board and anyone else who has suggestions on
9 how it could be made easier for people such as
10 yourself.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy is asking you
12 this question, I think, Mr. Quince, because the
13 Industry has proposed to the Board a way that they see
14 this information being set out so the public can get
15 access to it and understand it fairly quickly.

16 MR. QUINCE: I think we're dealing with
17 an age of information and I most heartly agree. It's
18 very difficult to deal with reams of 8 by 10, 8 1/2 by
19 11 sheets.

20 Graphics and simple -- I know we're
21 dealing with a very complex situation here and a topic,
22 but it seems like the graphics and, you know, slick
23 advertisements get the point across in 45 seconds or
24 less on Hockey Night in Canada and that's what industry
25 is all about, deal with that and I agree.

1 If it's better understood, then I think
2 you get much greater cooperation from quite a variety
3 of backgrounds dealing with this specific issue of
4 forest manager.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you very much, sir.

6 MR. HLADY: I would like to make a
7 comment.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hlady.

9 MR. HLADY: I think a way to get the
10 information out to the public is to get the public
11 involved in the process, and it's the local people here
12 that are going to be most effected if the forests are
13 not managed properly over time.

14 And industry has legitimate interests
15 and, of course, government has legitimate interests in
16 providing the framework and a mechanism for industry to
17 facilitate economic activities, but possibly industry
18 has to look at providing alternatives to the methods
19 that they are using now that create a lot of impacts.

20 By doing that, I think it's a wholistic
21 process that involves industry, government, local
22 communities and it involves many resource issues, it
23 just doesn't involve trees. It involves the use of the
24 forest for tourism, the use of the forest for wildlife
25 values, the use of the forest for just genetic and

1 implicit values which we haven't been able to quantify
2 so much.

3 So by involving the public, I think that
4 this distrust that exists between the public and
5 industry and the public and MNR will resolve itself.
6 And one of the mechanisms which the National Task Force
7 on Economy and Environment proposed was round tables
8 which would see representatives from industry, from
9 government, from the public, from environmental groups,
10 from all the different interests come together and
11 discuss the best ways about approaching forest
12 management, and then when that happens you have a lot
13 of outlets for information and you have a lot more
14 discussion, maybe not so much of an adversarial nature
15 but of recognizing collectively that there are problems
16 and they have to be dealt with in a manner that will
17 suit everyone's needs.

18 This is going to require that everyone be
19 flexible. Government is going to have to take its
20 proper place in providing that framework and setting
21 the rules and providing the administrative environment
22 for industry to operate within.

23 Industry, in turn, will have to take a
24 little more responsibility in terms of the type of
25 impacts, the methods. Maybe they will have to

1 concentrate a little less on pure efficiency, such as
2 feller bunchers going in and one person doing the same
3 kind of work that four or five people used to do with
4 other technology.

5 Maybe the technologies will have to
6 change, the entire approach to development will have to
7 change and, indeed, the environment that we operate
8 within because of the changes that are happening within
9 the environment on a global and local scales will have
10 to be looked at much more carefully than they are now
11 as far as what the most appropriate uses for those
12 areas are.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hlady.

14 The Board has received evidence from MNR
15 and the Industry that they certainly agree with your
16 sensible point of view that there should be public
17 participation and that it might take the form of round
18 tables and various committee systems where
19 representatives of different groups and the public get
20 together and discuss issues locally, regionally,
21 provincially.

22 Thank you.

23 Is there anything else this evening?

24 (no response)

25 MADAM CHAIR: I think we will adjourn now

1 then and I would inform you that tomorrow the timber
2 management hearing in Fort Frances will continue. We
3 have two sessions, one at beginning at nine tomorrow
4 morning and one at two tomorrow afternoon.

5 In the morning we have presentations
6 scheduled by Len Hupet from OPSEU, Howard Hampton, the
7 MPP for Rainy River and Kim Ginter with the CPU.

8 In the afternoon we will be hearing from
9 Elizabeth Klug, Don Canfield of the Sportsmen's Club,
10 Jack Hedman of the Fort Frances Sportsmen's Club, and I
11 understand as well that seven tourist operators will be
12 making presentations as well. So certainly everybody
13 is invited to come back tomorrow.

14 We thank you again very much for this
15 evening. We will adjourn until 9:00 a.m.

16 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 9:55 p.m., to be
17 reconvened on Thursday, May 24th, 1990 commencing at
18 9:00 a.m.

19 [copyright, 1985]

20

21

22

23

24

25

